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S. Official Data Indicate Policy Filt to S. Africa

By Joe Ritchie
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The United States has indicated to South Africa that it is willing to "open a new chapter" in bilateral relations for cooperation in the area of human rights, according to a report by the Washington Post. The report, based on a review of documents obtained by the Post, says that the United States is willing to "open a new chapter" in bilateral relations for cooperation in the area of human rights, according to a report by the Washington Post. The report, based on a review of documents obtained by the Post, says that the United States is willing to "open a new chapter" in bilateral relations for cooperation in the area of human rights, according to a report by the Washington Post.

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President Reagan shook hands with his Middle East envoy, Philip C. Habib, on the South Lawn of the White House after the two met on Friday in the Oval Office. Details, Page 3.

Reagan Makes Optimism a Political Asset

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Earlier presidents — Franklin D. Roosevelt, John F. Kennedy and Dwight D. Eisenhower — turned their own infectious personal optimism into an important political asset. Ronald Reagan follows in that tradition.

With his genial manner, his jaunty smile and his robust recovery from the shooting nearly two months ago, Mr. Reagan has managed to nurture a budding mood of national self-confidence even before his major policies have had enough time to achieve real impact or to be properly tested.

At West Point on Wednesday his topic was military policy. Along with encouragement for the home front, the president offered implied warnings for adversaries abroad that "a new spirit" had risen in the land that could bring new responsibilities to the Free World.

Where Jimmy Carter, in a remarkably self-critical speech in July, 1979, lamented "the crisis of the American spirit," Mr. Reagan was deliberately upbeat. "There is a spiritual revival going on in this country," he said. "The era of self-doubt is over."

Yet, Mr. Reagan seemed to tacitly acknowledge that whatever shift had occurred in his short tenure was more psychological than tangible. For it will take several years for the Reagan increases in military spending to work through the pipeline and produce the weapons and the trained manpower that would actually improve U.S. capabilities around the globe.

Reagan's optimism about the country's future had shown an upward jump from late 1980 to this spring. In part, the shifting mood seems to hinge on Mr. Reagan's policies and his knack for spreading optimism. It may also spring in part from events beyond his doing. As other politicians and even his own aides point out, he has been lucky. In his first four months, he has not had to contend with any Bay of Pigs, Vietnam War or seizure of hostages in Iran, and the absence of major foreign crises has given the nation a respite.

Mr. Reagan has been the beneficiary of a world oil glut that has forced foreign exporters to hold prices level or even lower them, helping fight inflation. In addition, food prices have been climbing at a slower rate lately.

At West Point, too, Mr. Reagan spoke of the end of "the Vietnam syndrome" and the sense of U.S. retreat abroad. But by most accounts that shift and the trend toward higher military spending came right after the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan in December, 1979 — under Mr. Carter.

Some Opposition
There are, nevertheless, a few omens that Mr. Reagan does not have a blank check on public confidence, especially in regard to U.S. involvement abroad. Opinion polls show substantial majorities opposed to his dispatch of more military advisers to El Salvador. Both Senate and House committees have made further aid conditional on "significant progress" on human rights and economic and political reform.

Also, in the rhythm of U.S. politics, an upsurge in public confidence often accompanies the arrival of a new national leader. It occurred, though less dramatically, when Mr. Carter took over four years ago.

There's certainly positive movement in public attitudes," observed Mr. Caddell. "Against the historical pattern it isn't all that extreme, and there's a real question of whether it is sustained. That's the issue — will it sustain itself?"

Even Patrick Caddell, former Mr. Carter's pollster, said his own national indexes of long-term optimism about the country's future had shown an upward jump from late 1980 to this spring.

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MOURNING THROU — Thousands accompany the coffin of Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński as it is taken from his home to a church in central Warsaw. Details, Page 2.

Loans Scandal Shakes Uruguay

High Military Officers Are Forced to Resign

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service
MONTEVIDEO — The Uruguayan military government has been badly shaken by a scandal that has led to the resignation of a number of senior officers and forced moves to return to democracy.

The scandal involved loans to military officers and the disappearance of thousands of dollars of the officers' money, much of it apparently on the roulette wheel. "Forced to resign were the ministers of the interior, the commander of the Army and Service School, the Montevideo police chief, the ambassador to Paraguay and a half-dozen powerful colonels."

The resignations took place early in April after an investigation by a military panel. They were announced at the time, but news of the scandal behind them has never been reported publicly because of military secrecy and strict self-censorship within the country.

The scandal has politically weakened Lt. Gen. Luis V. Quirino.

army, and left the military so divided that it cannot agree on a plan for the country's return to democracy. A new constitution that the military's hold on power was overwhelmingly defeated in a plebiscite in December.

Rivalry within the army is focused on the selection of a president to replace the civilian figurehead, Aparicio Mendez, whose term ends in September. Officers loyal to retired Gen. Gregorio Alvarez, the former commander in chief, forced the resignations of the officers, most of whom were loyal to Gen. Quirino.

Gen. Alvarez is pushing to become president himself, a move that would change the character of the Uruguayan dictatorship. Since the military came to power in the 1973, a junta of 28 generals and admirals have ruled the country behind a civilian facade. The appointment of Gen. Alvarez, a shrewd politician, would create the first strongman.

The scandal has had added force because the Uruguayan military has prided itself on being free of corruption.

officials and sources close to the investigation, Juan Soca, an investment broker, accepted a number of generals, colonels and police officials as clients last year. He had a reputation for reaping returns that were clearly higher than normal through ordinary investments.

"Savings Accounts"
Some said they believed that he was putting the money into high-paying savings accounts in Argentina. Perhaps he was. But he was also leading money to gamblers through employees at many of Uruguay's casinos, as well as gambling some of the money himself on roulette wheels.

Mr. Soca's loans were made at an interest rate of 10 percent a day, but because of gambling losses, he fell behind. He sought to borrow and take in new investment money at a rate fast enough to pay his clients. Then early this year a bank called in a \$100,000 loan. Worse, Mr. Soca missed two payments to his powerful clients.

Some say Mr. Soca was killed, some say he left the country. In any case, the generals and colonels lost hundreds of thousands of dol-

INSIDE

Soong Ching-ling

Soong Ching-ling, 90, the widow of modern China's founding father, Sun Yat-sen, and an important historical figure in her own right, is dead. Obituary, Page 5.

Silent Eloquence

Nature and human endeavor may have softened the scars of war in Belgium, but the names are still eloquent — Waterloo, Passchendaele, Ypres, Bastogne. And Americans wanting to remember the war dead can visit any of a number of tranquil cemeteries, eloquent war memorials and imposing monuments. Page 7W.

MONDAY

Italy the Resilient

Italy is confronted with problems and crises in just about every important aspect of its existence — yet Italy endures. A six-page special supplement on this resilient, often redoubtable nation will appear in Monday's Trib.

Argentine Tank Seems Intended for Export

West Germans Supplying Critical Parts for 30-Ton Vehicle

By Charles D. Sherman
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Every four days on average over the past year, a 30-ton tank engineered and equipped by West German industry has rolled off an ultra-modern assembly line in the Buenos Aires suburb of Boulogne.

Defense experts see the project as the start of an Argentine drive to become an exporter of sophisticated armored weapons to the Third World. Argentine authorities in Buenos Aires and in Paris would not respond to repeated inquiries concerning the project.

Thus far only 80 tanks have been produced, but a West German working with the project says Argentina ultimately aims to build 1,500. Such a goal, according to Christopher Foss, editor of Jane's Armor and Artillery, is more than five times the number of tanks the Argentine Army would ever be able to use.

West German industry, despite highly restrictive laws governing arms exports, has in effect laid the foundation for Argentine efforts to become an exporter of armor.

A clear move to mass produce the tanks, Germans involved in the project say, might prompt the Bonn government to step in to stop shipment of critical parts made in West Germany and needed now by the Argentines. But growing signs of Argentine determination to achieve independence from West German industry in the deal raise questions about whether intervention would have any effect in the long term.

The Argentine tank production agreement, signed in 1974 by Argentina and Henschel, a Thyssen Industries subsidiary, is the first West German armor production deal concluded outside the advanced industrial nations, Mr. Foss says.

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er, Argentina is importing parts and technology rather than actual weapons. The key West German machinery and know-how for the project fall outside the purview of Bonn's arms export controls.

Bonn's arms export policy, adopted in 1971, governs everything from guided missiles to police handguns and is one of the most stringent among industrial countries. The government grants relatively few licenses for weapon exports except when the buyers are NATO members or clearly in the Western bloc.

A spokesman for the West German Economics Ministry, which licenses arms manufacturing and export, confirmed that the German material is not governed by the arms export code because the assembly, and especially the gun manufacturing for the Argentine tank, is done in Argentina.

The tanks being built in Argentina are essentially Marder armored personnel carriers with three to four tons of structural reinforcement added to enable the tank to carry a turret and a 105mm cannon.

An export division official of the Kassel-based Henschel, the original producer of the Marder, says the Argentine tank, called TAM for Tanque Argentino Mediano, is "no big change" from the Marder and "is basically the same vehicle."

An armor specialist with London's Institute of Strategic Studies says that Argentina initially wanted to build 200 to 300 TAMs to replace the aging Sherman tanks that make up the bulk of its armor force. Any more, says Mr. Foss of Jane's, would be superfluous to Argentina's 85,000-man army.

"Wholly Argentine"
What would Argentina do with the extra tanks? Mr. Foss and officials of the London institute speculate that a list of potential buyers could include such countries as Pakistan and Malaysia. The relatively light TAM, according to Mr. Foss, is suited to Third World countries because it "won't go through their bridges."

To date Henschel has shipped 500 diesel engines, produced under contract by Motor Turbo Union of Munich, to the Argentine plant. Other crates contain Renk transmissions, tracks manufactured by Diehl of Nuremberg.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

French Nuclear Tests In Pacific Suspended

By Thomas Kamru
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — France has suspended nuclear tests at its testing site on the Pacific atoll of Mururoa pending a review of the program, Defense Ministry officials announced Friday.

In a similar decision impacting on another long-standing French policy developed under conservative rule, the new Socialist government fulfilled a campaign pledge Thursday and overturned a controversial plan to build a nuclear power plant in the small coastal town of Plogoff in Brittany.

Mr. Mitterrand has said he does not oppose nuclear power, which has been the keystone of successive center-right administrations, but that he intends to control it.

A series of underground nuclear tests were scheduled to take place at Mururoa within the next few days but were suspended by Defense Minister Charles Hernu while a committee of experts reviews the program, defense officials said. Following their recommendations, Mr. Mitterrand will decide which weapons will be developed and what tests will be required.

Earlier this year, former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing had decided to carry out tests to develop strategic and tactical weapons for France's nuclear arsenal. France was developing a neutron warhead as a response to the SS-20 nuclear missiles deployed in Eastern Europe by the Soviet Union.

During the presidential campaign, Mr. Mitterrand had pledged

to strengthen France's nuclear deterrent force, although he said he opposed neutron weapons. He had said nothing about suspending the nuclear tests, which are vigorously opposed by countries in the region, particularly Australia and New Zealand.

After he came to power in 1974, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing put an end to nuclear tests in the atmosphere and shifted them underground. In France's well-developed domestic nuclear power program, the Plogoff project had become the focal point of anti-nuclear activism and the symbol of opposition to the former government's ambitious nuclear policy. The inhabitants of Plogoff and ecologists from all over France organized resistance to the project, and demonstrations often turned into clashes with the police.

The decision to cancel the plan was announced officially by Louis Le Pen, the minister of the sea. On April 10, a month before he was elected, Mr. Mitterrand had made clear his position on the Plogoff project when he said: "Plogoff does not and will not figure in my nuclear plan. I intend to complete the plants that are already under construction, but I do not intend to carry out those that are not."

However, there was some doubt whether the announcement meant that the Plogoff project had been abandoned or simply suspended.

Consultations

State Secretary for Energy Georges Lemoine said Thursday that "The Plogoff site has been frozen until the consultations on nuclear energy have been brought to an end."

The Plogoff decision raises questions about France's future energy policy. Some sources say it is a fulfillment of an electoral pledge rather than a rejection of the nuclear program.

With 18 nuclear stations operating and 21 under construction, France has one of the largest nuclear power programs in the world. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was committed to supplying 55 percent of France's electricity needs through nuclear energy by 1985. This amounts to about 30 percent of France's total consumption of energy.

Under the Socialist Party's energy policy, which has yet to face parliamentary debate, nuclear energy would play a lesser role. If the government receives the backing it needs in the upcoming legislative elections, it is expected to launch an energy conservation program. At the same time, it would increase investments in alternative energy sources.

In another move, the government announced Thursday that it may drop a plan launched by the previous government to extend a military camp in the Larzac region of southern France. Farmers there had been fighting the plan for a decade.



OUT OF WORK — The People's March for Jobs arrives in London Friday as U.K. unemployment rose above 2,500,000. About 500 protesters ended a 260-mile pilgrimage after a three-week march from Liverpool, recalling the Jarrow crusade against unemployment in the 1930s. The march is to culminate with weekend rallies in the capital.

9 Ulster Inmates to Run In Elections in Republic

The Associated Press

BELFAST — Four hunger strikers and four other guerrillas at the Maze prison here are to run in next month's general elections in the Irish Republic, supporters said Friday. A woman imprisoned at Armagh is also to run.

The nine prisoners are to be nominated Tuesday by the Dublin-based National H-Block Committee, which made the announcement. The committee coordinates support in the republic for the hunger strikers, who seek political status for guerrilla prisoners.

Kieran Doherty, Joe McDonnell and Martin Hurson will run in the electoral districts of Cavan-Monaghan, Sligo-Leitrim and Longford-Westmeath, respectively. All three belong to the IRA. Mr. Hurson joined the hunger strike Friday, replacing Brendan McLaughlin, who gave up a 14-day-old fast Wednesday after doctors said he might die because of a bleeding ulcer.

The fourth hunger striker, 25-year-old Kevin Lynch, of the Irish National Liberation Army, will run in Waterford, the committee said.

Among the other prisoners to be nominated is Tony O'Hara, brother of Patsy O'Hara, one of

four Republican guerrillas who have fasted to death at the Maze since the protest began March 1. The others were Bobby Sands, Francis Hughes and Raymond McCreech.

A spokesman for the Dublin H-Block Committee — which takes its name from H-shaped buildings at the Maze — said the decision to put forward the prisoners as candidates in the election "ensures the maximum support around the single issue of the H-blocks."

Mr. Sands died less than a month after winning a seat in the British Parliament while behind bars. He won an election in the Fermanagh and South Tyrone district of Northern Ireland.

The prisoners are not expected to win in the June 11 voting in the republic, but political observers in Dublin remarked that they might poll well in border areas.

Mr. McDonnell, who replaced Mr. Sands in the death fast and has gone without food since May 9, was visited Friday by David Steel, leader of Britain's Liberal Party. Mr. Steel said he was unable to persuade him to give up the fast.

"I was interested to see if there was any room for maneuver, but I didn't see any," the politician said.

Genscher: Bonn Needs Welfare Cuts

The Associated Press

COLOGNE — Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, chairman of the Free Democratic Party, threatened Friday to resign if his party — the junior partner in West Germany's ruling coalition — repudiated NATO plans to station a new generation of U.S.-made nuclear missiles in Europe.

Mr. Genscher appeared to be following the lead of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who earlier this month also staked his political future on the controversial missile issue, threatening to step down if his Social Democratic Party withdrew support of the alliance scheme.

Mr. Genscher told his national party congress that if the Free Democrats tried to hinder the missile plan, he could no longer be responsible for the nation's security. Noting Mr. Schmidt's earlier threat to resign, Mr. Genscher told the congress, "I'll do it, too."

"Do you really want both the men who stand at the top leadership to direct a policy against your wishes?" he asked the delegates.

Musterung Support

In seeking to muster support of the Free Democrats for the U.S.-backed plan for the medium-range nuclear missiles, Mr. Genscher cited a Soviet buildup of similar weapons in East Europe.

He said the Russians should, "by setting aside their previous arms buildup, by setting aside their medium-range rockets aimed at Western Europe, make our armament in response altogether superfluous."

There seemed to be little likelihood that the Free Democrats would force Mr. Genscher's hand. The party has in the past supported the 1979 alliance decision to deploy the weapons — which could hit targets in the Soviet Union within five to seven minutes after launching — while negotiating arms controls with the Russians.

Some of the 380 delegates to the conference expressed doubts that the U.S. administration was serious about negotiating with the Soviet Union.

"If I had the least impression that the U.S.A. was not earnest about negotiating, I would be the first to suggest a change in the (NATO) decision," Mr. Genscher said.

Mr. Genscher also asserted that cuts in West Germany's social welfare budget are unavoidable — a position that could lead to conflict

U.S. Stiffens Line on EEC Farm Policy

Brock Assails Big Subsidies

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In a reversal of previous U.S. policy, the Reagan administration is taking a tough line on the agricultural policy of the European Economic Community, notably in opposing heavy European subsidies for farm exports, U.S. Agriculture Secretary John R. Block said Friday.

"It is pretty evident that there will be a tougher line," he said in an interview after talks this week with key farm officials in Paris and London. His talks are to continue in Bonn and Hamburg in the next few days.

Shortly after taking office early in 1977, the Carter administration announced that it was dropping the strong U.S. opposition to EEC farm policy that had been voiced frequently under President Richard M. Nixon.

Mr. Block said the Reagan administration opposes what he called "very costly" and continuing EEC export subsidies to support products that compete with U.S. products in third markets, particularly wheat.

Policy Reform

He stressed that he hoped the administration's approach would be considered by the EEC Commission and the 10 member countries as they move toward reforming their long-established farm policy.

He indicated that in the absence of an agreement the administration might retaliate. He gave no details. "Our initial approach is to establish contacts to make sure (the Europeans) know where we stand, but we are not prepared to say what actions we are prepared to take," he said.

He also said that the highly sensitive issue of taxing U.S. soybean exports to the EEC was brought up during his meetings with EEC officials. "We are concerned about the talk," he said.

Soybean Sales

U.S. soybean products totaling about \$4.5 billion in annual sales enter the EEC free of duty under a long-standing trade agreement and are one of the largest single export items to the EEC.

A Brussels-based diplomat, explaining recently the potential importance of a move to tax soybeans, said it would trigger immediate transatlantic tensions. "Whenever the Europeans and the Americans start raising the soybean tax question, it spells trouble brewing," he said.

After a talk Friday with French's new agriculture minister, Edith Cresson, Mr. Block said he had an "open mind," but he added that he had the impression the French government intended to expand farm exports under existing EEC farm programs.

On other issues, Mr. Block said that scheduled talks between U.S. and Soviet representatives on new sales of U.S. grain to the Soviet Union should aim at increasing the sales beyond the present maximum limit of 8 million tons. The talks are to be held in London next month.

Soviet Market

He said he was aware of and concerned over increasing inroads being made in the Soviet grain market by the main competitors of the United States — Argentina, Australia and Canada.

The Canadian government announced Tuesday that it had signed a \$5-billion agreement with Moscow under which the Russians agreed to buy a minimum of 25 million tons of Canadian grain in a five-year period starting in August. "I do not blame them," Mr. Block said of the Canadians, adding that he had been "bitterly opposed" to the grain embargo that President Reagan lifted on April 24.

White House Hesitates to Allow Surplus Butter Sale to Moscow

By Robert G. Kaiser
and Lee Lescage
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The planned sale of 100,000 tons of surplus American butter on the world market, where it would probably be bought by the Soviet Union, has been stalled in the White House by concern over the political implications.

Senior administration officials say Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. has held up the sale by asking whether it might give a wrong signal to the Russians, especially after President Reagan's controversial decision last month to lift the partial embargo on American grain sales to the Soviet Union.

Foreign Policy

The butter would sell on the world market for about \$1.05 a pound, barely half the American retail price and substantially less than the government paid for it under the dairy price support program. A sale of 100,000 tons would bring in about \$50 million less than the government paid.

Lobbyists and foreign officials in Washington said Thursday that

they thought the White House was nervous about a possible public outcry over a sale that some would describe as a \$50-million subsidy to the Soviet bloc by American taxpayers. A White House official denied this, saying the foreign policy issue was the source of the delay.

Officials at the Agriculture Department still hope to get the sale approved, perhaps in the next few days. Informal sources said the department is becoming worried about the huge mountain of surplus American butter, which grows by about 10 million pounds a week. "Of course, everyone realizes that all this butter is going to go bad," said an official in the office of the president's special trade representative.

Much of the butter now in storage is three years old, which is thought to be about the useful life of frozen butter. "No one knows what condition that butter is in," said a lawyer who represents an international butter broker. "It might be rancid."

Some industry sources say the country is running out of refrigerated storage space for surplus butter, although this is disputed. It is widely agreed in the industry

that, without a foreign sale, government has little hope of getting the surplus except as feed or for lard, at even losses.

200,000 Tons

The government now owns 200,000 tons of butter, for sale to private storage facilities. As well as being a big foreign sale, it would reduce storage costs, which are not based on money, a big foreign sale would reduce storage costs.

A senior government official said the decision has been delayed partly because the Reagan administration still does not have a clear system for resolving questions that involve several departments. Such decisions proved difficult to handle in the White House staff, the official said.

A senior official said the Department is concerned about the sale of cheap butter to the Soviets would undermine the support it sought to maintain in the United States. The United States has been a major supplier of butter to the Soviet Union since the late 1970s. The European Economic Community has been a major supplier of butter to the Soviet Union since the late 1970s. The United States has been a major supplier of butter to the Soviet Union since the late 1970s.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Hanoi Recovers Remains of 3 U.S. Airmen

HANOI — Vietnam informed a special U.S. team Friday that the remains of three U.S. airmen, missing in action since the Vietnam War, had been found.

Vu Hoang, director of the Vietnamese Office Seeking Missing Personnel, said that the remains would be turned over to the United States as soon as Vietnamese forensic specialists had completed their verification. "I have said many times and I reiterate, there are no American POWs alive in Vietnam and all remains discovered have been handed over to the American side," Mr. Vu declared. "We have no interest in keeping them." He did not reveal the names of the recovered airmen, who were among about 2,500 U.S. servicemen missing in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia during the Vietnam War.

Pen Sovann to Head Cambodian Communists

BANGKOK — Pen Sovann was named Friday to head Cambodia's Communist Party, making him the Vietnamese-backed regime's most powerful figure. Pen Sovann, 45, was named to head the Cambodian People's Revolutionary Party at the conclusion of its four-day congress in Phnom Penh, the official radio said.

The broadcast, monitored in Bangkok, also said a resolution adopted by the congress acknowledged Cambodia's close ties to Vietnam, which has about 200,000 troops there. Pen Sovann, who holds the No. 2 position in the government after President Heng Samrin and heads the armed forces, broke away from the Khmer Rouge Communists in 1973, according to his official biography.

U.S. Agency Studying Reported DC-9 Defects

WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration confirmed Friday that it is studying reports of cracks in the wing spars of some DC-9 aircraft, but denied a newspaper story that it plans to ground the airliners.

"We have no intention at this moment to ground the DC-9 fleet," said agency spokesman Dennis Feldman. The Arizona Republic reported in Phoenix that the agency was considering taking such action next week following reports of cracks in the wing spars and internal fuel tanks of some DC-9s. Mr. Feldman confirmed that such reports are under investigation.

An airworthiness directive — an order to inspect and repair any such damage — is a possibility, Mr. Feldman said, but that does not necessarily mean all the 380 or so planes based in the United States would be grounded until the work had been done.

West Urged to Use Expertise Against East Bloc

LONDON — Western nations must use their technological expertise to counter the Soviet bloc's superiority in numbers of weapons and troops, Japan's Ministry of Defense said Friday.

"The West can neutralize the threat such an imbalance poses only by using its technological expertise to counter this disparity of arms and men," the latest edition of the reference book said.

But it added that bureaucratic red tape and inefficient ways of ordering new equipment threatened the West's hopes of gaining a military balance with Warsaw Pact countries through superior electronic technology.

OECD Backs 'Polluter Pays' Rule on Oil Spills

PARIS — Non-Communist industrial countries have agreed to adopt the "polluter pays" system for cleanup costs of oil spills at sea, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development announced Friday.

The OECD, a 24-member organization of industrial nations, said its council adopted a recommendation that also calls on members to enter into agreements that would establish rules for sharing costs among countries that provide help when the polluter does not pay everything.

The "polluter pays" rule was adopted in general terms by OECD countries in 1972, but the agency said the new agreement specifically extends it to cover accidental oil pollution.

Argentine Tank Seems Built for Export

(Continued from Page 1)

Henschel-built wheel systems, AEG electronics, and fire-control and optical components designed by Carl Zeiss. The telephone system for the four-man crew, the tank's fire extinguishers and its anti-biological and chemical warfare system are also imports, Henschel says. The special steel, the chassis and body, comes from Thyssen.

Despite the number of German-made components going into the TAM, the West German Economics Ministry still considers the TAM a purely Argentine weapon and not a German product. Its reasoning: though the West German Army ordered more than 2,000 Marders in the mid-1970s, the German military weapon's inventory lists no Marder mounted with a cannon.

Henschel, proud of its work to convert the Marder into the highly sophisticated medium-weight tank, sees its role in the TAM project as diminishing as Argentina increases its manufacturing expertise. "It's their property. The Argentines have bought the whole set of drawings," the Henschel export executive said.

On Going It Alone

Whether Argentina will ever be able to produce the tank, valued at between \$1.5 million and \$2 million, without West German industry's assistance or keep them running

the line in its class. Henschel executives themselves boast that the versatile TAM, which can travel at 60 mph, ford rivers to depths of 12 feet, and which employs a computer-run, fully stabilized fire-control system for its cannon, has ranged in trials to altitudes over 4,000 meters.

The results of the trials staged in the Andes have not been lost on Chile just across the mountains. Feeling undergunned, and after repeated territorial disputes with Argentina, so severe that the Vatican was prompted to mediate, Chile is now in the market for armor.

Last year Chile's military rulers tried to buy 100 Kurassier light tanks from the Steyr Daimler-Puch of Austria. The deal fell through when popular protests in Austria over the proposed sales forced the government to cancel. Arms experts at the London Institute said that Chile is in the process of buying French-made AMX-30 tanks.

In the meantime, Henschel, seeing an opening market for its armor elsewhere in the world, has built an even more sophisticated version of the Marder tank, the TAM-4, described by Mr. Foss as the all-terrain and dancing TAM. With a more powerful engine and improved fire control, Henschel is hoping for a swing in West German arms policy that would eventually allow not only the Marder sales to Saudi Arabia but also expanding sales around the world of a weapon made in

Germany. "We're quite happy about this because they went ahead and tried to make the tanks without a license," he says, adding that "it's not so easy to make tanks."

Having delivered 200 sets of tracks, Daimler expects orders for at least 300 more.

Similar problems arose when Argentina tried to substitute homemade steel for the Thyssen imports. In test shells, say Henschel executives, the Thyssen steel proved to be far more durable and resistant than anything Argentina can manufacture.

Aware of the possibility that the West German government might cut off supplies of Argentina, according to a West German involved in the project, "I'm doing everything I can to be independent of us. It's incredible. They're even making some of the tools by hand."

Le Monde Defends UN Payments

Says Western Press Stops Opinion

PARIS — The French newspaper Le Monde accused the United Nations press on Friday of trying to manipulate the Third World to its own ends. The newspaper said it was "astonished" by the "unilateral" and "biased" nature of the UN press's coverage of the UN's financial crisis.

The accusation followed a story in the newspaper last Thursday by the senior UN press officer, information official in New York, who also said that the United Nations had paid for key UN press articles promoting the UN's view on aid to the Third World.

UN officials said that they were seeking more cash to replenish a \$1.25-billion private fund to pay for additional newspaper subscriptions. They said that they hoped to enlist the U.S. and British press to

the UN's financial crisis. The UN's financial crisis is a result of the UN's failure to collect dues from member states. The UN's financial crisis is a result of the UN's failure to collect dues from member states. The UN's financial crisis is a result of the UN's failure to collect dues from member states.

Lella Doss, a UN information official, said Friday in Geneva that this UN press program under which the UN press would be paid to publish "very serious" UN point of view. She said that representatives of 15 news agencies, already in the program for the UN, had decided at a meeting here last week to seek the UN's financial crisis.

Rejecting the idea that the UN's financial crisis was a result of the UN's failure to collect dues from member states, she said that the UN's financial crisis was a result of the UN's failure to collect dues from member states. The UN's financial crisis is a result of the UN's failure to collect dues from member states.

The Washington Post last Thursday said that the UN's financial crisis was a result of the UN's failure to collect dues from member states. The UN's financial crisis is a result of the UN's failure to collect dues from member states. The UN's financial crisis is a result of the UN's failure to collect dues from member states.

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Let us note that this attack on the UN's financial crisis is a result of the UN's failure to collect dues from member states. The UN's financial crisis is a result of the UN's failure to collect dues from member states. The UN's financial crisis is a result of the UN's failure to collect dues from member states.

Ryoichi Sasakawa, a conservative Japanese businessman, said that the UN's financial crisis was a result of the UN's failure to collect dues from member states. The UN's financial crisis is a result of the UN's failure to collect dues from member states. The UN's financial crisis is a result of the UN's failure to collect dues from member states.

PARIS (AP) — The director general of Unesco, Amadou Mahtar M'bow, has resigned his post in protest against the agency's efforts to regulate the world press, Unesco officials said Thursday.

At a two-week meeting of Unesco's 40-member executive board that ended Wednesday, representatives of at least 25 governments charged that M'bow's communications activities were "unbalanced and unfair."

An African delegation proposed that Mr. M'bow condemn Western media, but the source, who requested anonymity, said he declined, saying, "I could read the same slanders about the UN organization but I don't think it is necessary."

Mr. M'bow, a Senegalese educator, apparently has decided to leave the UN's financial crisis. The UN's financial crisis is a result of the UN's failure to collect dues from member states. The UN's financial crisis is a result of the UN's failure to collect dues from member states. The UN's financial crisis is a result of the UN's failure to collect dues from member states.

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Brandt Asks Cut In Arms Outlays To Fight Hunger

The Associated Press

BERLIN — Former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, addressing a forum that included members of the North-South commission now meeting in West Berlin, Friday demanded a rapid reduction of arms spending to fight hunger in Third World countries.

Mr. Brandt, who is chairman of the panel promoting dialogue between industrial nations and developing countries, said military expenditure throughout the world reached 1,000 billion marks (\$435 billion) last year.

The North-South problems could only be solved if the fight against hunger was won, Mr. Brandt said in a discussion held at West Berlin's technical university.

In this connection he criticized the high growth rates in the arms business.

Mr. Brandt said he was concerned about the worsening of the balance of payments deficits in many countries.

Polish Union Suspects Food Stockpiles

Reuters

WARSAW — Members of Solidarity, the independent Polish trade union, said Friday that the union was launching a campaign to determine whether authorities are stockpiling food, which is becoming increasingly scarce.

In an open letter to the premier, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the union said that it recognized no limits in seeking and revealing information on the storage and movement of food because of the critical shortages.

Poland's Authorities Join In Mourning for Cardinal

Reuters

WARSAW — Workers were preparing Friday to erect a giant cross in Warsaw's Victory Square for the requiem Mass Sunday for Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, whose death Thursday has united Catholics and Communists in mourning and praise.

Church officials said the 13-meter (43-foot) cross would tower above an altar on the site where Polish-born Pope John Paul II received a hero's welcome from a quarter of a million compatriots at the beginning of his triumphal visit two years ago.

The pope is recovering in a Rome hospital from an assassination attempt May 13 and will be unable to attend the funeral of his former teacher and superior. He will be represented by the Vatican's secretary of state, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, who will preside.

Cardinal Wyszyński, 79, who died of stomach cancer, had been prime minister and spiritual leader of this heavily Roman Catholic country for more than 32 years.

National Mourning
Communists, who once harassed the church, joined religious and union leaders in praising the late cardinal as the country observed

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Qadhafi Aide Denies That Terrorists, as Defined by Libya, Get Government Support

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

CHARGES by the administration that the Libyan government supports international terrorist organizations are said by Maj. Jalloud to be unfounded. But he indicates that the Libyan and U.S. governments might have different definitions of the word terrorist.

Jalloud, who is Moammar's right-hand man, said that he defines terrorism as "any act which is not based on moral and which is not based on a struggle." The Palestine Liberation Organization, which the U.S. has long regarded as

terrorist, is considered "legitimate" by Libya, Maj. Jalloud said. The issue of international terrorism has provoked a serious rift in U.S.-Libyan relations and was at the heart of a Reagan administration order calling for the closing of the Libyan Embassy, or "People's Bureau" in Washington this month.

Contingency Measures

The shutdown of the embassy, described by Maj. Jalloud as a "temperamental reaction" of an "ignorant government," has also raised the question of whether there will be a halt in the flow of Libyan oil to the United States. The Reagan administration has recommended that U.S. oil companies

with operations in Libya recall their personnel. In a wide-ranging interview, Maj. Jalloud said that Libya has already taken the necessary measures to keep its oilfields running should the U.S. oil companies decide to heed the Reagan administration request.

The 2,000 Americans who represent the mainstay of Libya's \$23-billion oil industry are in no danger, Maj. Jalloud said. Libya sends about 40 percent of its crude oil to the United States, accounting for about 10 percent of the U.S. supply.

Maj. Jalloud refused to say what steps the Libyan government had taken to protect itself should the U.S. oil companies pull out their

technicians, but he did say that Libya was prepared to "live without oil" as it had done before its discovery several decades ago.

But Maj. Jalloud gave no indication whether the Libyan government had decided if it would act to cut oil exports to the United States, an option that senior Libyan diplomat Ali Houderi had said would be considered.

What Is Terrorism?

Returning to the subject of terrorism, Maj. Jalloud noted that circumstances often decide whether or not an individual is considered a terrorist. For example, he said that Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe, was called a "terrorist" in the Western media when he was leading guerrilla groups in their

struggle in what was then known as Rhodesia.

Libya, he said, fully supports the idea of an international conference to discuss collective measures to combat terrorism, as long as the meeting includes discussions on a definition of the word.

Maj. Jalloud said that Libya believed the United States indulged in forms of terrorism when it sent aircraft carriers to "frighten people" or used the CIA to assassinate individuals.

The interview took place in his second floor office inside the People's Palace, the old residence of deposed King Idris in central Tripoli where Maj. Jalloud oversees the system of Revolutionary People's Committees which are re-

sponsible for running the economy as well as the government.

Maj. Jalloud denied that his government had anything to do with the attempted assassination of a Libyan citizen in Colorado last fall by a former American Green Beret soldier who was said by the FBI to have had ties with Libya. He said that even the U.S. government investigation into the incident "hasn't proven anything at all."

He said that Libya only acted against Libyan exiles when they "actually took action" against the revolution here and were cooperating with the Egyptian, Moroccan or Israeli intelligence services. He denied, however, that the Libyan government was responsible for

the violent deaths of at least eight Libyans living in Europe over the past year.

Maj. Jalloud confirmed that Libyan troops have begun a gradual withdrawal from Chad and said there was "no disagreement whatever" between Col. Qadhafi and Soviet leaders during Col. Qadhafi's recent visit to Moscow.

In addition, he said it was "absolutely untrue" that Libya had sent any troops to Lebanon during the current crisis there as the Israeli government has alleged. "There are no Libyan soldiers whatsoever in Lebanon or Syria," he said.

Concerning Chad, Maj. Jalloud said that Libya had "actually begun a gradual withdrawal" and would continue it "the more we

feel the Chad government is capable of taking care of security."

Libya's action in sending troops to Chad last November and Col. Qadhafi's call for unity between the two countries has raised considerable concern in the Sudan and Egypt, two close U.S. allies, about their own security.

Maj. Jalloud indicated that a complete Libyan pullout would probably take months rather than days or weeks but that whether it was a gradual or immediate withdrawal depended on the Chadian government. "We went on the request of the Chadian government and we will withdraw at the request of the Chadian government," he said.

Libya is not opposed to the replacement of Libyan forces by pan-African troops, as is being proposed by some of Chad's other neighbors, Maj. Jalloud said. But he said that this, too, was for the Chadian government to decide.

Maj. Jalloud scoffed at reports in the Western press of some discord between Col. Qadhafi and the Russians during the Libyan leader's visit to Moscow in April. Instead, Maj. Jalloud described the trip as "one of the most successful visits" so far.

Reagan Reported Set To Appoint Envoys

By Michael Getler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has broken a pattern of appointments to ambassadorial posts with more than a dozen names either decided by the White House or expected to be announced soon, according to administration sources.

Among the names announced today, the White House named four new ambassadorial appointments, including the appointment of Maxwell M. Rabb, New York attorney who was secretary in the Eisenhower administration, as ambassador to Belgium.

Also named were a candy company executive and chairman of the board of the American Bank Trust Co. of Kansas City, will be ambassador to Belgium.

State Department career officials, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern and Asian Affairs Jane A. Cook, Deputy Director of the U.S. national Communications Council Charles W. Raby 3d, will be ambassadors to Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, respectively.

Although it has not been announced publicly, sources say the White House has also chosen other officials for key diplomatic posts, including Ronald L. Spiers, Atlanta Killing

of 27-Year-Old Linked to Others. ATLANTA — The murder of a young black man this year and months late last year, probably committed by the same person, is either "very strong" or "very strong" in self-defense, Atlanta area officials say.

Most of the 14, which would account for half of the 28 slayings of black men being investigated by local police task force, died of gunshot wounds and several were stabbed and near rivers.

Fulton County District Attorney Lewis Slaton said Thursday evidence led him to believe recent slaying of 27-year-old Michael Carter, the latest and last victim, was related to the 14 slayings of 1981 as well as 1980 slayings.

Mr. Carter was asphyxiated, officials have said. A slaying of Mr. Carter's strangulation may indicate the killer has perfected his technique and is not afraid to take larger victims. Five of the latest victims were over age 20. The other victims were children.

J.S. Punishes Geneticist For Human Experiments. By Philip J. Hiltz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The California scientist who last year performed the first known genetic engineering experiments on human beings is being punished by the federal government for violating rules on biomedical research.

The National Institutes of Health, the U.S. agency that funds biomedical research, will impose the first severe penalties it has meted out to a researcher for violation of rules on genetic experiments that Martin J. Cline carried out in Italy and Israel, an NIH report said Thursday.

The report said the work of Dr. Cline, who teaches at the University of California, Los Angeles, violated federal rules against unauthorized research with humans and the federal ban on some research with artificially mixed genes, or recombinant DNA.

The NIH will review all four reports that Dr. Cline has from it, totaling about \$600,000, to decide whether they should be terminated.

Doctors Are Treating Brady for Pneumonia. WASHINGTON — The White House press secretary, James S. Brady, shot during an assassination attempt on President Reagan, is being treated with an antibiotic for pneumonia in his left lung, a hospital spokesman said.

Dr. Dennis O'Leary said the viral-like pneumonia was discovered through X-rays Thursday when Mr. Brady's temperature started to rise. "Anytime you're dealing with a pneumonia, that's a serious infection," Dr. O'Leary said. But he added, "This kind of pneumonia is more like a pneumo-



Avital Shecharansky

Moscow Condemns Reagan Talks With Wife of Dissident

United Press International

MOSCOW — President Reagan's meeting with the wife of imprisoned Jewish dissident Anatoli B. Shecharansky is interference in the Soviet Union's internal affairs, Radio Moscow said Friday.

The quick, angry reaction of the state-controlled radio to Mr. Reagan's meeting Thursday with Avital Shecharansky was an indication of the Kremlin's surprise.

The reception of that adventurous woman by the American president was tantamount to encouraging her activities and interfering with the Soviet Union's internal affairs," the broadcast said.

Mrs. Shecharansky said after the unexpected White House visit that Mr. Reagan had "expressed sympathy and concern and promised me he is going to work hard for my husband's release. He repeated this many times. He is very serious."

White House spokesman Larry Speakes said: "The president expressed deep sympathy for the persecuted Jewish and other religious communities in the Soviet Union, as well as for the plight of Mrs. Shecharansky's husband, and promised to do all in his power to help alleviate the situation."

U.S. Coal Talks Produce Tentative Pact

By Warren Brown
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United Mine Workers and the Bituminous Coal Operators Association reached a tentative agreement early Friday that could end a national miners' strike. The strike entered its 64th day Friday.

"We finally made it," said UMW President Sam Church Jr., as he emerged at 1 a.m. from talks with BCOA negotiators that had been going off-and-on since 9:30 a.m. Thursday.

"We have a contract. It's better than the last contract," Mr. Church said.

He was referring not to the union's three-year contract that expired March 27, precipitating the latest in a series of bitter UMW strikes, but instead to another tentative agreement reached March 23.

That pact was rejected by more than 2-1 in voting by the union's 160,000 members.

Less than three hours after Mr. Church announced the latest accord Friday the UMW bargaining council unanimously approved it by a 36-2 vote.

Union spokesman Eldon Callen later said the two who had voted against the contract went to Mr. Church and asked that their ballots be changed, making it unanimous. Even the original 36-2 margin was much greater than the 21-14 vote by which the policy-making body sent an earlier contract to the field.

The new settlement now goes to rank-and-file miners for a vote within 10 days.

Thus, the strike, which has cut domestic coal production from an average of 16 million tons weekly to about 8.5 million tons, could become a 74-day walkout. The union's last strike, in 1977-1978, lasted 111 days.

Although domestic coal production has been cut in half, electric utilities nationally had consumed only 5.1 percent of the 174.8 million tons of coal they had stockpiled above ground since March 27, according to figures provided by the Department of Energy.

In the East, most immediately affected by the strike, electric companies had used 10.8 percent of their available coal, compared to 8.2 percent used by power companies in the Midwest, according to DOE.

The miners rejected the last proposed pact largely because they believed it undermined union security in BCOA mines and jeopardized their jobs. The BCOA represents 130 soft coal producers.

The rejected agreement allowed BCOA firms to discontinue royalty payments to the union health-and-welfare funds on supplemental coal purchased from mines not covered by a BCOA-UMW agreement. It also allowed the covered companies to employ nonunion subcontractors in certain cases, a provision that greatly angered the rank and file.

Hard Coal Vote. WILKES-BARRE, Pa. (AP) — About 2,000 anthracite miners will vote Saturday on a tentative contract that could end a 28-day-old hard coal strike by the United Mine Workers, a union spokesman said Thursday.

Hard coal is shiny and is used more for domestic heating while soft coal, which is burned in power plants, tends to crumble and contains much volatile matter.

The tentative anthracite settlement occurred Wednesday. The miners struck May 1, shutting down about half of the hard coal output in northeastern Pennsylvania. Noonian mines continue to operate.

For the anthracite miners, the major improvement over a tentative agreement they rejected last month is a \$1 hourly wage increase the first year, compared to 90 cents in the rejected pact.

More Women Than Men in U.S. Colleges

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — For the first time in the United States, there are more female than male undergraduate college students, according to a report by the National Center for Education Statistics.

Women also account for 46.1 percent of the enrollment in graduate schools and 25.2 percent of the students in "first professional degree" programs such as law and medicine.

Ten years ago, 41.3 percent of the 8.6 million college students were women. Eight years later, there were 44 million women undergraduates, 50.3 percent of the total. By 1980, enrollment was 11.7 million, 50.7 of whom were women.

al prepared with NIH funding and therefore needed NIH approval. He did not ask the permission of UCLA or Israeli or Italian authorities to use the products of gene splicing (recombinant DNA) in his work on humans. He is said to have told the Israelis that he would not use recombinant molecules.

The report quotes Dr. Cline as saying: "I deeply regret my decision to proceed with the use of recombinant molecules without first obtaining permission from the Israeli government and the Israeli Ministry of Health."

Dr. Cline used gene splicing to inject the healthy genes into samples of the two patients' marrow cells. The altered cells were re-injected into the patients in the hope that the cells would grow and make normal amounts of blood.

Final results of the experiment are not yet known. UCLA had refused an application from Dr. Cline to perform such experiments, arguing that

House Caucus Rejects Tax Compromise

By William J. Eaton
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Dashing hopes for quick agreement on a tax cut, Democrats on the House Ways and Means Committee have rejected a three-year tax cut and across-the-board tax rate reductions in a compromise proposal.

Rep. Dan Rostenkowski, the Illinois Democrat who heads the committee, announced that the panel's 23 Democrats came to their decision in a two-hour caucus Thursday. The compromise has been endorsed by Sen. Robert J. Dole, the Kansas Republican who is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

"I do believe the consensus was that across-the-board rate cuts will not do enough for the working people of America," Rep. Rostenkowski said following the caucus. "A multiyear tax cut will not be acceptable, at least at this time."

Rep. Rostenkowski's announcement dampened rising hopes that he and Sen. Dole would be able to work out an early agreement on a tax-cut bill that would get bipartisan backing in House and Senate.

Shutdown Likely

As a result, it appeared likely that there would be another showdown in the House between a Reagan bill, perhaps supported by conservative Democrats, and a rival measure backed by the House Democratic leadership and the Democratic majority on Ways and Means.

White House reaction to the Democratic caucus was a reaffirmation of President Reagan's belief that across-the-board, multi-year tax cuts are just as essential to economic recovery as are his record spending cuts.

"The president remains hopeful that a bipartisan coalition can be built in Congress to give the American people the tax cuts that they so clearly need, want and deserve," deputy press secretary Larry Speakes said.

Sen. Dole and to Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan in hopes of narrowing the differences.

Rep. Rostenkowski and Sen. Dole, who both reported major progress toward agreement on Wednesday, met for breakfast Thursday with Mr. Regan to discuss a possible compromise.

After that session, Rep. Rostenkowski said the outlook was "brighter" for an extraordinary advance deal on tax reduction. Mr. Regan added, "We advanced the ball."

The optimism faded, however, when the Democrats on the Ways and Means Committee gathered to discuss the basic elements of a bill suggested by Sen. Dole to break the impasse on taxes.

This measure would reduce tax rates across the board by 5 percent on Oct. 1, another 10 percent on July 1, 1982, and another 10 percent on July 1, 1983. In addition, provisions would be included to lower the taxes of working couples

and to give tax breaks for personal savings accounts.

The major difference from Mr. Regan's tax plan is that the president proposed a 10-percent tax reduction starting July 1, but did not recommend the additional targeted cuts.

While Sen. Dole said he thought that the White House would accept the compromise plan, the Democrats on Ways and Means clearly thought that it was closer to Mr. Regan's proposal than to an alternative offered by Rep. Rostenkowski April 9.

His measure would have targeted the tax reductions so that the biggest benefits would go to taxpayers in the \$15,000-\$50,000 range. The committee chairman has complained that Mr. Regan's proposed tax cut would provide excessive tax savings for the well-to-do and not enough for middle-income groups.

"If we go across the board," Rep. Rostenkowski said Thursday, "the people in the \$20,000-\$50,000 bracket would be ignored."

The House minority leader, Illinois Republican Robert H. Michel, said the one-year, tax-cut bill favored by Rep. Rostenkowski would surely be vetoed by Mr. Regan.

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Pentagon Denies Soviet Charge on Germ Weapons

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon Friday denied a Soviet insinuation that the United States stocks germ weapons in Spain. "We have no biological warfare weapons anywhere in the world," said a Pentagon spokesman, Army Col. Ronald Duchin.

Tass suggested Thursday that a current Spanish epidemic of viral pneumonia might have spread from germ weapons stocked at the U.S. air base at Torrejon outside Madrid.

Col Duchin said the Army completed destruction of biological warfare weapons stocks in 1973. He added that the Army maintains a defensive program for research and development into combating germ warfare.

Tass said that the spread of the disease from the Torrejon area justified concern over whether U.S. authorities had complied with a 1975 pledge to destroy stockpiles of biological weapons.

House Caucus Rejects Tax Compromise

By William J. Eaton
Los Angeles Times Service

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High Noon vs. Middle Ground

Maybe — just maybe — reason and accommodation could creep into the debate over what, if anything, the United States should do about the gunning down of its citizens. If legitimate gun owners could believe that this effort is not the start of total disarmament of every household in the United States, and if the larger number of people who support stronger legislative protections against handgun abuses could acknowledge the concerns of sportsmen, hunters and gun collectors, there is room for some reason — and for a moderate legislative attempt to curb criminal handgun violence.

Such movement toward compromise is not likely to begin with any of the groups whose high-noon showdowns tend to send politically jittery members of Congress ducking under the window sills and tables. But just in the last few days, some serious rethinking about the issue, and about possible compromise measures, has been coming from interesting corners. Bob Hope, longtime friend of President Reagan and hardly a gun control zealot, says the shooting of Mr. Reagan points up the desirability of some firearms registration that might assist in tracing weapons used in such shootings. Columnist James Kilpatrick also has suggested that some compromise legislation could be shaped and enacted this year.

Last week in the House, Rep. Peter W. Rodino Jr., a Democrat of New Jersey, also made a significant plea for a reasoned approach to make Americans safer on their streets and in their homes. Citing a moderate measure that he and 50 co-sponsors have introduced, Mr. Rodino noted that it would cost little in dollars "and nothing in terms of

liberties." The legislation he seeks, like a companion bill introduced in the Senate by Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, would not outlaw handguns; it would not even require registration or licensing; and it would not disarm citizens who "believe they have a right and a necessity to have a handgun for protection."

What the bill would do is "tell handgun owners that, if they commit a crime with a handgun, they will lose their freedom. And it would make it more difficult and expensive for a criminal to get a handgun." The bill would 1) provide mandatory minimum sentences for anyone using or carrying a gun in the commission of a felony; 2) totally ban Saturday Night Specials, those cheap, concealable guns that no serious hunters or collectors care for, and that account for about 10 percent of the 2 million handguns assembled in the United States each year; 3) require a 21-day waiting period before the purchase of any other kind of handgun; and 4) ban the sale of handguns by pawnbrokers, control multiple purchases and require better record-keeping of sales, thefts and losses.

Don't these steps make sense? As Mr. Rodino says, "I do not believe that sportsmen, hunters and gun collectors are unyielding foes of handgun legislation. They are good and reasonable citizens. I understand the culture and heritage that make their guns their most prized possessions. I would join in opposing any effort to separate them from their guns. But can any of us oppose a law that would make it harder for the criminal, the sick, the would-be assassin to get a handgun?"

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Fighting for a Free Press

There is some rare good news in the battle over international censorship. Free-press forces are starting to organize systematically to fight the Communist and Third World elements that have been working for years in UNESCO to gain international sanction for state control of the press. Through most of this time the free-press people have been in something of a defensive crouch, putting up an often one-handed defense against a regular and well-planned barrage of resolutions coming from the other side.

At Tallouires in France recently, news figures from 20 countries gathered under the aegis of the private U.S.-organized World Press Freedom Committee and agreed on a declaration that independent news organizations everywhere are invited to join. A third of those countries, including Nigeria, Mexico and Malaysia, were of the Third World — a spread reflecting the fact that press freedom is not exclusively a Western concern. Together they enunciated the principles of a free press, including "the importance of advertising as a consumer service and in providing financial support for a strong and self-sustaining press," and denounced the various restrictions, codes, rules, licensing provisions and "protections" that UNESCO keeps trying to impose. UNESCO was urged to deal instead with practical problems: "improving technological progress, increasing professional in-

terchanges and equipment transfers, reducing communication tariffs, producing cheaper newsprint and eliminating other barriers to the development of news media capabilities."

The sponsors of Tallouires intend that with this positive statement and with continued tactical planning, the free-press side can finally take the offensive in the forums where the battle is waged. Even now, for instance, UNESCO's indefatigable secretariat is whipping up a fresh batch of state-control proposals for presentation to its next general conference. U.S. media people are eager to ensure that official U.S. participation in UNESCO debates is vigorous and effective. Vice President Bush's call this week for UNESCO to get out of the censorship business was a good harbinger in this regard.

UNESCO plays the consensus game, treating every issue as suitable for international bargaining. But the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is an organization dedicated, in its charter, to the "free flow" of information and ideas. This is not a commodity or an interest to be cut up in pieces, negotiated and shared around. The very thought of considering a free press negotiable is repugnant. The "Declaration of Tallouires" can become the first line of international defense.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Too Sweet a Deal

This may be the year for U.S. fiscal austerity, but someone apparently forgot to tell the sugar lobby. Over the objections of the Reagan administration, the House and Senate Agriculture Committees have adopted rich price-support programs for sugar growers. Either plan could cost the government hundreds of millions of dollars annually over the next few years, and raise the price of sugar in the supermarket by several cents a pound.

Virtually every economist not paid to think otherwise believes incomes of sugar producers and most other U.S. commodity producers should be determined by market forces. Changes in world output do cause prices to vary unpredictably. But the sugar industry is capable of handling the risk, making up for lean years in fat ones.

Sugar producers, though, have never fully appreciated the virtues of the free market. Their numbers are small, but thanks to aggressive lobbying, their political power is formidable. Cane growers from Louisiana, Florida and Hawaii and beet growers from the upper Midwest insist that the government set minimum prices.

Sugar prices have been high recently. But now they are on the way back down, and the

best guess is that the return to farmers will average 16 or 17 cents a pound in coming months. The sugar lobby and its friends in Congress want the government to support the price at about 19.6 cents next year. This would be accomplished either by restricting imports with tariffs or by lending the cash to growers and bailing their crops as security, hoping to sell it later above the support price. Inflation adjustments would push the guaranteed support price higher in following years.

Just how much the program would eventually cost the government depends upon how much of the stored sugar can be sold in the future, and at what price. The initial outlays, though, are likely to run close to a billion dollars. And if the programs succeed in raising sugar prices by just 3 cents a pound next year, it will require an extra \$200 million to feed the U.S. sweet tooth.

Consumers and taxpayers have long been resigned to keeping this industry fat and happy. But the times are changing. When millions of Americans are being asked to tighten their belts in the name of budget reform, why must Congress continue to play sugar daddy to a select few?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
May 30, 1906

NEW YORK — Seven professional gamblers, including a shrewd woman, made things lively on board the Kronprinz Wilhelm by their bold operations in dice-throwing, bridge, whist and three-card monte, winning an estimated \$2,000 from the passengers. The efforts of John O'Connor, U.S. Customs inspector, prevented greater losses. The female member of the party was an innovation in deep-sea gambling. She made the acquaintance of wives and then their husbands, whom she delivered to the mercies of her mates. The most novel method of cheating consisted in getting a German banker to enter the sal Wall Street through an alleged se-

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "As invariably happens in times of distortion of the relations between factors of the economic situation, a great number of cure-alls have been advocated in respect of the problem of the distribution of gold. The world economy has not yet settled down since the Great War into its normal functioning habit. But demands for a 'redistribution' of gold have implied a pooling of it, which is about as absurd a 'remedy' as could be recommended. When there is not a free outflow of gold from a country as well as a free inflow, the superfluity of the metal works its own cure through inflation. The only satisfaction was to



Hot and Cold Terrorists

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The structure and implications of terrorism in Europe are changing. Forbidding undertones provoke memories of the terrible 1930s and require clear, cool reaction. The United States is not yet directly involved. But it is of the greatest importance not to be carried away by emotional charges and countercharges of Soviet master plots that unnerve.

In the last decade, terrorism was dominated by an anarchist mentality. Small groups of wild people kidnapped and killed to frighten society into paralyzed despair. West Germany's Baader-Meinhof gang and Italy's Red Brigades, for example, sought to provoke harsh and generalized repression that would in turn create a rebellious mood.

They had no plans for the future, not even a vague outline of how they wanted the world to change, only the mad romantic belief that if they could bring states tumbling down, something they preferred might emerge from the ruins.

'The Cause'

Even Irish and Palestinian terrorists, Japanese, Armenians, Croats and others, murdered wantonly for "the cause" without any clear idea of how their crimes were supposed to advance their convictions. They wanted to attract attention and recruits, and force the release of prisoners so as to intimidate governments against further arrests.

No doubt some of them received material help and training from Soviet-sponsored agencies. But they achieved revolution. With the exception of Turkey, where rival extremists did undermine civilian government and bring military rule, they failed in their purpose of shredding the social fabric.

Now there is a change of texture, and it is more serious. The new directions of conspiracy may be the first real success of terrorism. A certain collusion has developed between extremes of left and right in Europe. They are serving each other's interests in actually weakening governments, whether or not there is deliberate cooperation and in some cases there seems to be.

The plots recently attempted and disclosed in Spain and Italy are of a quite different order from the terrorism of the 1970s. They are the work of cold-minded people who know what they want to do with society: milk it and rule with an iron hand.

The rise of Fascism in Italy in the 1920s and the collapse of Germany's fragile Weimar Republic in

the 1930s were promoted by the ends working violently against the middle, confusing the distraught majority. Mussolini, Hitler and Franco knew exactly what they wanted and they won, for a time.

This is not to play Cassandra. But to remember that the ravaging dictatorships could have been stopped if people had understood in time that identifying the enemy was not to choose one ideology against another but to resist all who oppose law and liberty.

Distinctions between "friendly authoritarians" and "hostile totalitarians," as would be made by Ernest Lefevre, who has been nominated to run the State Department's human rights program, can do more damage to the cause of freedom than murderous gangs.

The United States and the revived states of Western Europe have kept peace on this crucial continent not only through their military alliance but through their dedication to shared values. It is in the highest interest of the United States and the European Community to buttress those values and their proven representatives.

Helping Franco

For the United States, what many Americans think should be taken for granted needs to be repeated clearly. It is that the United States can never have the good relations with tyrannies that it has with democracies. Spaniards thought they heard the opposite when Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. said of the February putsch in Madrid that it was an "internal affair."

They remembered that Washington led the way in helping Franco Spain out of its postwar international quarantine. Other Europeans, perhaps members of the sinister P-2 lodge in Italy, remembered that the 1967 colonels' coup in Greece was also tolerantly accepted by Washington.

Message to Generals

The United States is renegotiating its Spanish bases treaty. The way to show we understand the difference between partners and strangers, if unavoidably strategic bedfellows is to offer good terms to democratic Spain with a public caveat endorsed by the Senate that they will not apply should the regime be overthrown. That by itself would "prevent the next coup" in the opinion of well-placed Western observers in Madrid. It would reverberate among Italian plotters, too.

France needs to stop its semi-in-

dulgence of Basque terrorists who use its territory as a sanctuary in tacit return for not agitating the French Basques. There are better chances for this with the new French government, and it is in the interest of the United States, too, to encourage Paris to be firm.

The conspirators in Italy and Spain don't want to be isolated from the West, but they risk miscalculating. Washington needs to set them straight quickly, before the hot and cold-eyed terrorist campaigns combine their destructive effect.

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On Knee-Jerk Responses

By Charles Peters

WASHINGTON — Too much of the political discussion that we hear divides along predictable lines, and the result is that we quickly guess what is coming next. The reason is the automatic response. The automatic response comes in several varieties of which conservative and liberal are probably the most familiar. It is guaranteed to bore all but its true believers and, far worse, it keeps us from seeing sensible solutions to our problems.

Take defense, where Republicans tend to be uncritical supporters of more spending while Democrats spent most of the 1970s automatically opposing the military. People like Gary Hart, the Democratic senator from Colorado, who advocates a strong national defense but opposes wasting money on weapons that aren't needed or don't work, have been rare indeed.

No Discrimination

James Fallows, author of the coming book, "National Defense," asked Richard Viguerie, the conservative Republican fund-raiser, why he automatically supported defense spending. "Because so many liberals automatically oppose it," was Mr. Viguerie's reply. Mr. Fallows then asked Elizabeth Holtzman, a liberal who was Democratic representative from New York, how she responded to that charge. With all the graciousness that made her a former representative, she replied: "I won't dignify that with an answer."

The regulation issue is another on which people split automatically into "pro" and "anti" groups, with little attempt to discriminate between regulations that are needed to protect life (do you really

want your baby deformed by a dangerous drug?) and regulations that needlessly stifle competition.

Of course the subject that inspires the most automatic of automatic responses is abortion. The pro-abortion people absolutely refuse to acknowledge the obvious truth that a life is being destroyed. The anti-abortion people refuse to acknowledge the occasions when having a baby would be disastrous for a mother or her family — or the toughest fact of all, the fate that is suffered by children who are truly unwanted.

Austria's Success

Not long ago I read a newspaper article about the remarkable success enjoyed by the Austrian economy in the 1970s. That success was attributed in part to a surprising combination of Keynesian and monetarist principles. The right solutions to our problems could have similarly mixed ideological roots. But we won't find out as long as we are prisoners of the automatic response.

To make our automatic responses less automatic, we need to face complexity and take pride in doing so. We don't have to abandon morality to deal with complexity; indeed, the most moral decisions are usually the ones that take all factors into account. Nor do we have to sacrifice our determination to get things done — which is, of course, what some people really mean when they say, "Well, that's a very complicated matter." They want you to give up, to stop bothering them.

The way to deal with the problem of the automatic response might be to introduce into the U.S. educational system experience comparable to those a trial lawyer must go through before presenting a case to the jury. He cannot be a prisoner of the automatic response because that is the sure path to defeat. He must open himself up to every fact and argument in his opponent's favor and must summarize his own case to see what will ring false or unpersuasive to the 12 people on the jury. He must continually

the reputation of Reaganism is seen as somewhat linked to the fate of Thatcherism.

Feel Good

Mr. Reagan's program as it probably will be enacted — most of the budget cuts he seeks; smaller tax cuts than he seeks; a slower rate of defense spending than is assumed; strict monetary policy — will be somewhat deflationary. But it will be less deflationary than Thatcherism; it will be applied to a less anemic economy; and it will be applied by a leader who may have the rare ability to make people feel good about the future during a deflationary period.

Mrs. Thatcher, with her chilly exterior and freezing eye, has an ability to intimidate but has none of Mr. Reagan's ability to captivate. Her supposed "insensitivity" is illustrated by a story of her visit to a working-class school where she explained oxidation to a chemistry class by suggesting that the parents of those who happen to be there are all dead. She said, "But her principal problem is not personal; it is systemic. It is the common difficulty of democratic governments in an era of painful adjustments."

The difficulty is that reasonable attacks on the economic problems of democratic societies are not synchronized with electoral cycles. Mrs. Thatcher's program can bring inflation from Britain's economy, and perhaps can induce efficiencies. But that might require two Thatcher governments (10 years). And the pains involved in the warring to harm her chances of becoming the first prime minister in a generation to be re-elected after serving a full term.

Wasted a Year

However, as with many successful leaders, good luck helps compensate for some bad judgments. Mrs. Thatcher wasted her first year, but her chances for a second five-year term are helped by the fact that the Labor opposition is being captured by extreme leftists.

While Labor is becoming less plausible as a governing party, the Thatcher government's economic numbers are improving. Inflation has fallen from more than 20 percent to less than 10 percent in the last year. Indeed, inflation is virtually zero in the private sector. (Nationalized industries have raised prices 27 percent.) It is too soon to say that the fragrance of hope dominates Britain's scented spring. But there are reasons for cheerfulness on the part of the lady at No. 10 Downing Street, and hence on the part of her soul mate, the gentleman at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue.

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Choleric Response

In my experience as an editor, I have often had to deal with knee-jerk liberal and conservative writers. They actually get choleric when I try to make them face the reasonable arguments of the other side. They obviously think that their articles will be weakened if they acknowledge the valid points of their opponents, when, in fact, their articles would be better if they faced them, enriching their own positions with an acceptance of the other side's good points and making their own position more convincing because they have demonstrated to the reader that they aren't some blind zealot.

Think of a failing marriage. It can usually be saved only when the parties stop replaying in their minds the litany of arguments that inflame their sense of self-righteousness and really begin to respond to the legitimate points of their partners.

That is exactly what concerned liberal and conservative Americans must begin to do.

Charles Peters is editor of The Washington Monthly, from which this article was adapted by The New York Times.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

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It Is Said to Be Contacting Campuses to Check Up on Chinese Students and Scholars

By Matthews
Boston Post Service

GELES — FBI agents quietly contacting off-campus universities and visiting scholars in China, apparently to intelligence information for possible defections.

At Boston University who does research at Harvard, said she was visited at her office in Harvard's East Asian research center about a year ago by an agent from the FBI's Boston office.

Agent Spoke Chinese
"There was a Chinese delegation visiting universities in the area at that time. He asked me if I knew anything about them and I said I didn't. Then we just talked about China," she said. Prof. Goldman said the agent spoke Chinese and had previously attended one of her lectures.

A Stanford professor, contacted in China, said, "You get routine phone calls from people who would like to drop by to see if anything interesting is going on."

He said agents never specified what they were looking for, but he assumed they were interested in subversive activity. He always told them he knew of nothing to discuss and that would end the conversation, he said.

He was most recently contacted by the FBI last fall, as was an official at Oberlin. The bureau contacted an official at San Diego early this year.

The FBI contacts appear to be scattered and as much concerned with developing a relationship with the person contacted as with gathering information. The campus officials said agents asked for general information on visiting Chinese scholars and students, and in only one case suggested a reason for the contact — to anticipate any defections.

A State Department official familiar with U.S.-Chinese relations said such FBI checks are "standard operating procedure." Prof. Goldman, whose husband is an expert on the Soviet Union, said she knew of similar FBI checks on visiting Soviet scholars.

A professor at one Washington-area campus said the local landlord for a visiting Chinese scholar was questioned by the FBI. The professor asked that her university not be identified because the scholar had told her of the incident in confidence.

A teacher at Wisconsin interviewed by an FBI agent in mid-1979 said she was asked if it was not "a little dangerous to have so many Chinese Communists on campus?" The teacher, of Chinese descent, said she told the agent, "What do you think the Chinese are? Even a Communist is not a monster, he is a person."

The university officials contacted by the FBI said they had answered what they considered to be general questions about their Chinese scholars and students.

Similar Requests
An official at the University of Southern California said it was his impression that universities have occasionally received similar requests for such information about visiting scholars from the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries, but Chinese scholars currently outnumber those from other Communist nations on U.S. campuses.

Officials at nearly all universities said it was their policy to direct government officials asking for information about specific foreign students to the general student directory or to refuse to give out any information if the student had so requested.

FBI Director William H. Webster asked for funds in 1978 to allow better surveillance of increasing numbers of visitors from Socialist countries, particularly China.

The interviews with university officials indicate no FBI campaign to survey formally every campus, but rather to try to find cooperative faculty members who could warn them if a Chinese student or scholar was considering defecting.

"We want to find out if there are any adjustment problems, any political problems," one campus official said. "We don't contact the individuals themselves, but if there is a problem, then we go to them."

Bureau Refuses Comment
Wiley Thompson, an FBI spokesman in Washington, said the bureau could not comment. "Normally, when it comes to foreign counterintelligence activities, we would not be in a position to discuss our program," he said.

"I'm not at liberty to say whether we have talked to the universities." One former government official familiar with U.S. security procedures said it was possible that local FBI offices were taking the initiative in checking with universities.

They would be interested, he said, in some warning of events such as the defection of a Chinese interpreter in San Francisco last year or the marriage of a visiting Chinese dancer to an American recently that resulted in what appeared to be the temporary detention of the dancer at the Chinese Consulate in Houston.

Agents who make the initial contact appear reluctant to return when they get a hostile response. The teacher at Wisconsin, who asked that her name not be used, said the agent spoke to her in mid-1979 did not return after she told him she would report the entire conversation to her chancellor.

Carl Jacobson, an administrator who handles problems of the five Chinese students at Oberlin College, said he was telephoned in September by an agent from the FBI's Cleveland office. "It was very brief, sort of a glancing blow," he said.

"They wanted to know how many we had, where they came from, what they studied. They seemed to be trying to figure if I was a good contact or not." They ended by asking if they could call again. He said they could, but he has not been contacted since.

Calls to other universities with large Chinese student populations, such as Michigan, Berkeley and Columbia, failed to locate any official who had been contacted by the FBI, "although that doesn't mean there haven't been any," said Columbia University law Prof. Randle Edwards.

Campus officials said they had also been in contact with State Department officials about government restraints on Chinese research and security-related areas, such as high technology computers.

About half of the Chinese at U.S. universities are part of official exchanges. Most of them are older scientists doing short-term research of one or two years. They are thought less likely to remain in the United States because almost all have wives in China.

The others are students whose funding comes not from the government but from U.S. relatives and friends. They are younger and usually expect to stay longer. University officials say they know of none whose visas have expired yet, but expect some to try to relocate permanently in the United States, a step some Chinese officials have tried to discourage.

One prominent official of the Chinese Consulate in San Francisco visited a California campus and addressed all Chinese studying there at a meeting closed to non-Chinese. He warned them against romantic entanglements with non-Chinese, and against attending X-rated movies.

Yat-sen's Widow, Soong Ching-ling, Dead at 90

Michael Weisskopf
Boston Post Service

Soong Ching-ling, widow of modern China's father, Sun Yat-sen, and a historical figure who lived near the center of China for the last 65 years, died Friday. She had leukemia and heart disease.

Soong, whose marriage to the late revolutionary leader was a Communist China event, was never allowed to marry until she was 21. She was a widow when she married Sun, who founded the Republic of China in 1911 after the overthrow of the Manchurian dynasty.

State post, which has been vacant since 1966. Despite her high political ranking, Miss Soong derived much of her influence from her extraordinary background. It was highlighted by marriage in 1914 to Sun, who founded the Republic of China in 1911 after the overthrow of the Manchurian dynasty.

Famous Family
She was one of the famous Soong sisters whose husbands shaped the course of modern Chinese history. Her younger sister, Soong Mei-ling, married Chiang Kai-shek, while her older sister married the prominent financier and Nationalist Chinese politician H.H. Kung. Their brother, T.V. Soong, was a foreign minister in the Nationalist government before the Communist victory in 1949 and was once reputed to have been the richest man in the world.

Soong Ching-ling's political leanings were more leftist than those of her sisters. After Sun's death in 1925 she openly sided with the left wing of the Kuomintang (Nationalist) Party, which her husband had founded, and later backed the Communist government.

Miss Soong's funeral is likely to be the most elaborate state occasion since the death of Mao in 1976. China may use the opportunity to make fresh peace overtures by inviting Taiwanese leaders, diplomats believe.

Miss Soong was born to a wealthy Christian family in Shanghai, the second daughter of Charles Jones Soong, a U.S.-educated businessman. Like the children of many rich families in China at the time, she was sent to the United States to study and was graduated from Wesleyan College for Women in Macon, Ga.

After receiving her degree she headed back to China, stopping in Tokyo where she met Sun, who was 25 years her senior and already married. She offered her help to him and they were married two years later.

Acting as Sun's secretary, she became deeply involved in his revolutionary activities and served as his English-language translator. In 1923, she participated in negotiations with the Soviet revolutionary official Michael Borodin that led to a reorganization of the Kuomintang and a united front with the Communist Party.

Opposed Chiang
Returning to Shanghai after her husband's death, she became active in the student movement and began verbally attacking the right wing of the Kuomintang, led by her brother-in-law Chiang Kai-shek, who was fighting the leftists for control of the party.

Capitalizing on her prestige as Sun's widow, she was the only left-wing Kuomintang figure at the time who dared to oppose Chiang, criticizing him for first wanting to suppress the Communists in China before turning his army against Japanese troops that invaded the country in 1931.

While holding official posts of the Kuomintang after the war, she supported the Communist calls for a coalition government and urged the United States to stop aiding Chiang's army, maintaining that military assistance contributed to civil war in China.

After the People's Republic of China was officially inaugurated by Mao on Oct. 1, 1949, she was chosen as one of three non-Communist vice chairmen of the Central People's Government Council, the highest state body at the time, which passed almost all the important statutes in Communist China during the early years of the government.

Ray Lou Williams, Jazz Musician, Dies

The Associated Press

ATLANTA, N.C. — Mary Lou Williams, a jazz pianist and composer, died Thursday of cancer. Williams had been an artist at Duke University in Durham, N.C., since 1957. She lived in the city of jazz and the music of each became a professional by and toured widely in the Duke University band. Williams became her husband.

From 1929 to 1941, Miss Williams played with Andy Kirk and his Clouds of Joy band. Hits she composed for the band and recorded include "Walking and Swinging," "Froggy Bottom," "Lotta Sax Appeal," "Steppin' Pretty" and "Little Joe from Chicago."

Miss Williams wrote and arranged for many bands, including those of Benny Goodman, the Dorsey, Cab Calloway, Bob Crosby, Glen Gray and Louis Armstrong.

She was one of the few musicians of the swing era to complete a successful transition to the bebop style of the 1940s and 1950s.

From 1954 to 1957, Miss Williams dropped out of the music world and joined the Catholic Church. She was coaxed back by Dizzy Gillespie and performed with his band at the 1957 Newport Festival.

Gordel Levchenko
MOSCOW (UPI) — Adm. Gordel Levchenko, 84, who took part in the 1917 storming of the Winter Palace and became commander of the Soviet Baltic fleet, has died, the military newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda announced Thursday. From 1937 until 1939, Adm. Levchenko served as chief of staff and later commander in chief of the Baltic fleet. In 1939 he was appointed deputy people's commissar of the Soviet Navy. He later held posts in the Soviet Defense Ministry. He also played a major role in the defense of Leningrad during World War II.

James P. Hinz
BUDAPEST (AP) — James P. Hinz, 60, Hungary's leading poet, has died here of a heart attack, the government newspaper Magyar Hirlap said Thursday.

Venzel Ulrik Hammershaimb
ATHENS (UPI) — Venzel Ulrik Hammershaimb, 65, the Danish ambassador to Greece since 1978, was found dead at his home Thursday. It was believed he suffered a heart attack.

Philip D. Block Jr.
CHICAGO (UPI) — Philip D. Block Jr., 74, retired board chairman of Inland Steel Co., died Thursday.

Miguel de Capriles
NEW YORK (NYT) — Dr. Miguel de Capriles, 75, a former dean of the New York University School of Law and a leading authority on fencing, died Sunday in San Francisco.

DEATH NOTICE
SCHULTE, Anneliese, 82, on May 26, in her New York apartment. Beloved daughter of the late Mrs. Anthony Schulte, devoted sister of Lucille S. Bennett and the late Hilda S. Schulte, wife of Dr. James S. Schulte. Mrs. Richard A. Schulte, Mrs. John L. Schulte, Jr. and Thomas A. Schulte. Funeral service was on Friday, May 29, at Frank E. Campbell Funeral Home, 1076 Madison Ave., New York City. Burial was in Woodlawn Cemetery. Contributions in her memory to the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, 1275 York Ave., N.Y.C. 10021 would be very much appreciated.

De Gaulle Approved as Premier 329-224; He Asks 6 Months of Emergency Powers

NEW YORK — Charles de Gaulle was approved as premier of France by a vote of 329 to 224 in the National Assembly today. De Gaulle, 82, asked for six months of emergency powers to deal with the crisis in Algeria.

Kremlin Answers Eisenhower
Held Favorable To A-Test Talks
By David L. Shuster
The Soviet Union today answered the American challenge to resume nuclear test talks. In a statement issued by the Soviet Press, it said that the Soviet Union was ready to resume talks at any time, provided that the United States was also ready to do so.

U.S. Wishes France Well in Task Ahead
Statement Issued by White House; Pastor Asks Guidance for French
By David L. Shuster
The White House today issued a statement expressing the United States' support for Charles de Gaulle's appointment as premier of France. The statement said that the United States was confident that de Gaulle would lead France through the difficult challenges ahead.

Discontent Shown by Insurgents
But Solon Will Act 'With Discipline'
By David L. Shuster
Insurgents in Greece today showed signs of discontent with the military government. However, the government's spokesman said that the government would act with discipline and would not be provoked by the insurgents.

THE FRONT PAGE 1887-1890

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Arts Travel Leisure

A Visit to Althorp, Lady Di's Home

by Isabel Bass

ALTHORP, England — For those who want to participate in the royal wedding this summer, the way to get closest to the royal family may not be to line up on Fleet Street to watch the procession but to spend a day here in the country at Althorp Hall, the Spencer's family seat, where Lady Di once lived.

Althorp has shot to the top of the stately home parade since Prince Charles' engagement — much to the delight and consternation of his future-in-laws, the Earl and Countess Spencer.

On one recent Sunday, a record 800 tourists flocked here to rub shoulders with England's second family, to stare at the room where Prince Charles sleeps when he stays here, to peer at the tiny tea cakes made in porcelain that Lady Diana played with as a child.

"Running a 100-room house is a nightmare at the best of times," says Lady Spencer, who keeps things in order with a skeleton staff. "We're used to having 2,000 regular customers every autumn for wine tastings and shopping for Christmas gifts from our shop. But we're terrified of tourist coaches. We don't have the facilities. With all these people coming through, we had to close an upstairs room for fear the ceiling would come down."

Althorp's new-found appeal has also forced the Spencers to change their phone number, close the banquet hall and library so tours can move along faster, bring in more guides, order quantities of homemade cakes and scones for the tea room, enlist locals to help with security and field wretched allegations they are "cashing in" on the royal wedding.

Lady Spencer was so outraged by these allegations that she took the unprecedented step of giving a long interview to a British tabloid

to "set the record straight," denying that she was Lady Di's "wicked stepmother."

Cynics may still wonder, but the wear and tear on Althorp may end up costing the Spencers more than the price of admission tourists pay. It takes a lot of 10p postcards and £1 tours to cover repairs on the fabric and reupholstering of antique French chairs.

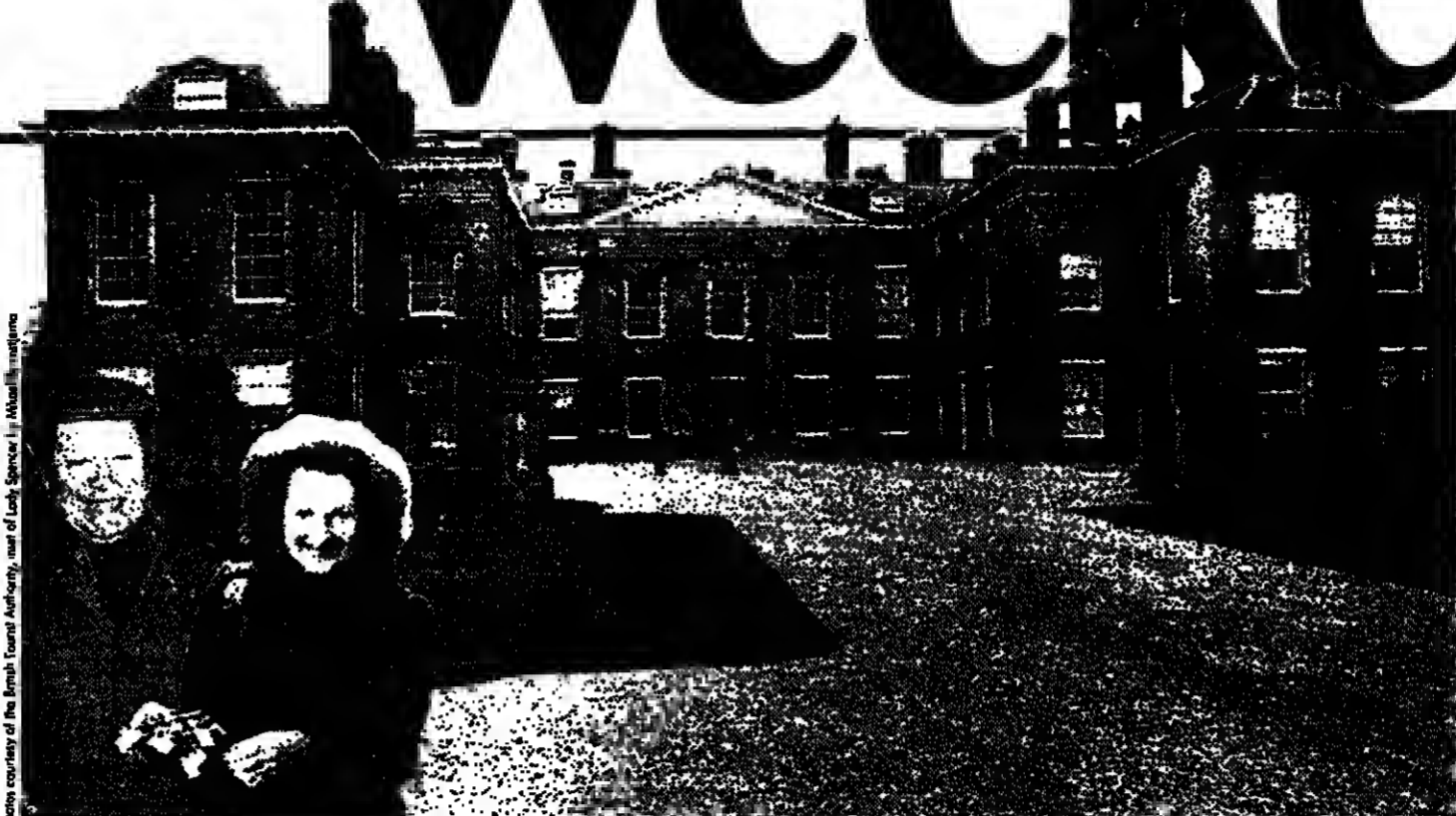
The best time to tour Althorp, just outside the town of Northampton, is on Sunday afternoon, when the earl, a big genial man, is often to be found with a smile and cheery greeting at the door of the elegant Palladian stable block.

The earl has opened a wine shop to give male tourists something to do while their wives look at jewelry in the gift shop — and because "Johnny knows so much about wine," as Lady Spencer points out. The selection begins with red and white wine de table costing £2.35, bottled in France under an Althorp label, and continues through vintage port from the earl's own cellar to 1880 vintage Madeira for £72 that comes with authentic Althorp dust.

Lady Spencer charms the gawking crowds as she presides over her gift shop in a way that would make her mother, romantic authoress Barbara Cartland, proud. The Hollywood version of a mature English rose, Lady Spencer canny directs attention from herself to the sea of glittering costume jewelry on display.

"It's just like the ones they sell at Harry Winston," she enthuses to one potential customer as she points out a £75 fake emerald and multi-rhinestone necklace. "It's only just come in and it will go out so very quickly." A husband buys the necklace for his wife.

The shop was started five years ago on a £500 budget, but today the jewelry alone is worth an estimated £25,000. There is also a spread of porcelain, pottery, glass and silver plate. "I love it all," sighs the countess, tenderly arranging pea-green velvet-lined ring boxes



Althorp Hall, the stately home where Lady Di grew up, with (inset) the Earl and Lady Spencer, showing jewelry.

in neat semicircles and adding, almost to herself, "We must keep things tidy."

After this kindly welcome, visitors pass through the stable courtyard and gardens to the house, where they are whisked through drawing rooms, bedrooms and galleries.

Architecturally, Althorp is a delight. Built about 1573 on land John Spencer bought in 1508, the Tudor house with two wings was enlarged in 1666 and extensively remodeled by Henry Holland in 1787-91 — giving it its present late Georgian appearance. It is impressive yet comfortable, an elegant chimney-potted mansion that blends into the 5,000 acres of farmland belonging to the family and partly farmed by the earl himself.

The tour begins in a huge high-ceilinged entry hall filled with Roman statues in black marble and several large canvases of hunting

parties by John Wootton. Buckingham Palace has nothing on Althorp's two ground-floor drawing rooms. But the upstairs rooms have more of a feel of the English-at-home, with Cosmopolitan magazine and dried flower arrangements placed on Chippendale tables.

One stunning bedroom is entirely decorated in patchwork of silk and velvet designed and handwoven by a Countess Spencer in the 19th century. The same motif, reminiscent of a Picasso harlequin costume, is picked up throughout the room in the canopy and spread on the four-poster, the table cloth and an unusual dressing-table china set.

The room where Prince Charles has stayed features a large painting of Henry VIII and Mary Tudor, a wall plaque commemorating a visit by William III in October 1695 — and bedside books by John Le Carré and Barbara Cartland.

The 115-foot picture gallery, where members of the household took their exercise on wet days in Elizabethan times, is now lined with Peter Lelys, Van Dycks and portraits of beauties in the court of Charles II. There are also Reynolds and Gainsboroughs in the vast — and important — Althorp art collection.

The house has always been occupied by the family. Perhaps its most impressive feature is a huge inner courtyard (now covered) with an immense staircase, vast fireplace and interior gallery ceremoniously lined with portraits of ancestors from Althorp's vast collection.

Lady Spencer, who is up there with them but dressed in a modern magenta evening dress, took it upon herself to rearrange the contents of this massive house when she married the earl five years ago.

They included a complete set of furniture, chins and crystal chandeliers from Dublin

Castle, carved wooden banquet chairs from the Spencer House overlooking Green Park in London (since sold) and 475 years of accumulated Althorp art, furniture and treasures.

Lady Spencer took down the ropes and plastic coverings put up by her late father-in-law, the seventh Earl Spencer, and opened the place to the public — an arrangement that reportedly did not go down well with her stepchildren. She pored through 50-odd books to write the guide to the house, which also includes a brief history of the family, long stiff with royal connections.

Life still goes on at Althorp, even if it is now a mecca for royal pilgrims. There are private hunts in winter, cricket matches in summer, parties in the drawing rooms, concerts in the inner courtyard. Four-course champagne lunches at £20.25 for private visitors have been held for four years.

Then there is a parade of relatives and children — the countess has four from a previous marriage, and the earl another four, including Lady Diana.

For those who want to linger, a renovated 19th-century, three-bedroom sandstone house on the estate called Foresters Cottage is available to rent by the week. It comes with washing machine, fireplace and logs, electric cooker — and a chance to walk the vast park where Althorp deer and cattle play. Bring your own linens and towels. The cost ranges from £50 to £80 a week.

"Our policy," says the countess, whom the press once dubbed "the wicked stepmother," "is that people should come and have a wonderful time." The tidal waves of people aiming Althorp way seem to agree.

For information about renting Foresters Cottage, write the Estate office, Althorp, Northampton; tel: (060-125)-209.

Chinese Dragon Boats to Race Across Hong Kong Harbor

by Harry Rolnick

HONG KONG — With the thumping of giant drums and the roar of up to 70 oarsmen, the Chinese Dragon Boat Festival (Wu Yue Chieh) begins next Saturday, June 6, the auspicious Fifth Day of the Fifth Moon, as (in theory) it has taken place for more than 2,000 years.

The colorful boats, up to 50 feet long, sport a carved dragon head at the bow and a dragon tail at the stern. More than 70 teams, representing virtually every fisherman's society, some villages, factories, clans from the "old country" and European sports organizations, compete off dozens of beaches. Unlike other Chinese festivals, this has nothing of the inner "family celebration." The Dragon Boat Festival is made for the entire community.

The big prize comes on June 14, when the

winner of the June 6 races represents Hong Kong in competition with teams from Singapore, Macao, Hawaii, Nagasaki, Japan, Penang, Malaysia, and Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea. The races themselves are no faster than a horse race — last year's winner made the 700 meters in 2 minutes 40.6 seconds. But the thrashing, the noise and the color — as spectators on land and sea urge on their teams — makes this Chinese holiday one of the most colorful.

The origin of the dragon boat races is both spiritual and political. Spiritually, the boats were meant to pacify Tin Hau, the fishermen's Queen of Heaven; the races probably represented the fighting of two dragons in heaven. In Chinese myth, the dragon is not the gruesome monster of the medieval West, but, as one Japanese writer described it, "the genius of strength and goodness... the spirit of change, therefore of life itself." It is also the controller of the waters and the dispenser of rain.

As the legend goes, the dragon traditionally hibernated under water in autumn and winter. Then, when it began to emerge in the spring, it had to be pacified. So the boats paid homage to the dragon, and threw rice cakes into the water to fend off the hungry ghosts of the drowned who might harm the fishermen and their boats.

The political origin of the dragon boats dates back to the aristocratic courtier Chu Yuan, who lived between 332-296 B.C., a period of warring states. As a contemporary writer described him, Chu Yuan's "face was of gold, and his appearance of jade, his beauty outshining all things, and as light as a hair." He was such a pure and noble soul that he fell out with his fellow courtiers. Worse still, he had the temerity to advise the king to do something about corruption.

Seeing no improvement, Chu Yuan — so the legend goes — decided to protest against the state of things by jumping into the Mi Lo River in Hunan, where he drowned. So popular was he that the local fishermen took to their boats to try and save him. To keep sea serpents from eating his body, they beat the water with their paddles and threw down rice cakes.

Whether or not the legend is true, Chu Yuan was indeed a remarkable man, a brilliant poet whose poems are still read today. Historically, he lost his job as minister of Chu much earlier than the legend has it and became a recluse and collector of folk material. Like a Woody Guthrie, Bela Bartok or William Blake, he roamed about the countryside of Hunan and Szechuan collecting folktales and folk music — often adding his own alchemy of ghosts, fairies and mythical kingdoms that he imagined walking along the shore.

Once, about 50 years after his death, as the Hunan villagers were throwing rice cakes into the water to honor him, the ghost of Chu Yuan appeared and chastised their gifts. He said that a sea monster was intercepting them, and the sacrifices were to be wrapped in pointed leaves, resembling demon-dispelling swords.

He also gave a recipe for these special cakes, which were to consist of glutinous rice, beans, pork, lotus seeds and yolk of salted egg, each portion to be wrapped in five leaves, then boiled (or steamed) for four hours. Even more important, each cake should be tied with five silk threads of five mystical colors (red, yellow, blue, black and white).

The cakes are still eaten today (without the colored threads), though apart from the original unveiling of the boats, little attention is paid to the mystical aspect of the ceremony. About a month before the races, the boats are taken out of their covers and sailed toward a temple of Tin Hau dedicated to the Goddess of the Sea (there's one on every island).

The eyes of the dragon are symbolically dotted, to bring it to life. Then the organizations practice until the big day. Originally, the boats were up to 150 feet long, with 54-foot beams and a depth of 2½ feet, giving very little freeboard. Today, they are a more streamlined 36 feet long and about 5 feet wide, leaving room for 25 crowded but happy rowers, with a steersman, a team leader and, perhaps most important, a drummer who sets the pace for the oarsmen.

Much has changed. In the old days, no woman would dare come near the races; now women can have their own teams. The symbolic spare man on the boat — the one who looked for the corpse of Chu Yuan — has long been disposed of. As have the great feast at the finish and the prayers in the Tin Hau temples. Instead, local industries and the Hong Kong government award the prizes and honors.

The Dragon Boat Festival begins on June 6, with the local races, and concludes on June 14, with the international competition, from 10.30 a.m.-5 p.m. in Hong Kong harbor between Tamar and the Wanchai ferry. The Yau Ma Tei Ferry Co. and Waterways of Hong Kong Ltd. are both selling tickets for the June 14 race (a day on the boat, with lunch) for about US\$30, and travel agents sell 1,000 special seats in stands for US\$8 and \$4. Other vantage points on the Wanchai Waterfront are free.

The Battlefields of Belgium

by Mavis Airey

BUSSELS — Belgium is on everybody's fine everywhere — which is fine for commerce and tourism, but disastrous when neighbors decide to go to war. The current invasion of the country by the Common Market, NATO, SHAPE, the multinationals and three separate diplomatic corps — to Belgium, the EEC and NATO — is the most peaceful and welcome in a history of invasions that goes back over 2,000 years.

Ever since the Romans conquered Belgium Gaul in 57 B.C., warring factions and foreign armies have found this little plot of Europe an unavoidable battleground. After the Romans came the Franks, the Huns, Charlemagne, the

graves of 5,310 U.S. soldiers are laid out in an enormous Greek cross. Inside the chapel, engraved maps evoke the famous battle. Nearer the German border at Henri-Chapelle, 55 kilometers east of Liege, lie the bodies of another 7,789 American soldiers in a cemetery filled with roses and rhododendrons. A small museum in the chapel tells the story of the end of the American campaign.

At the opposite end of the country, the area round Ypres (Ieper), played a crucial role in World War I — the last salient of Belgian soil. It never fell — "Wipers" as the British Tommy called it, became a byword for dogged determination. Poets wrote of poppies blowing in the breeze, but pulverized by constant bombardments and reduced to oozing mud by the rains, the area resembled nothing so much as a



Only with old postcards can Memorial Day visitors recall the damage done Ypres' 13th-century marketplace by heavy World War I bombardments.

Normans, the Hungarians and the dukes of Burgundy. The French, the Spanish, the Austrians, the Dutch, the Germans, the British, the Americans have all fought here.

Nature and human endeavor may have softened the scars of war, but the names are still eloquent — Waterloo, Passchendaele, Ypres, Bastogne. Belgium remains a place of pilgrimage, with its ruined fortifications and bravely rebuilt cities, its imposing monuments and hundreds of military memorials.

The famous battlefield of Waterloo, 18 kilometers south of Brussels, bears little resemblance to the field Napoleon, Wellington and Blücher surveyed on June 18, 1815. The area is dominated by the huge Lion Monument erected by the Belgians in honor of the Prince of Orange, leader of the Dutch-Belgian troops — Belgium was then part of the Netherlands — who was wounded here. To find the 300,000 cubic meters of earth needed to build the monument, builders flattened the battlefield's contours, including part of the infamous *chemin de creux* that cost so many lives.

Despite rampant commercialism, Waterloo is still an eloquent place. The old farms that figured in the battle are still there, and monuments to the Belgians, Hanoverians, Prussians and French dot the countryside. The house Wellington made his headquarters has been turned into an excellent museum.

Bastogne, 149 kilometers from Brussels, is the heart of the picturesque Ardennes hills, bore the brunt of the von Rundstedt offensive in December 1944. Encircled, and with provisions and ammunition running low, Gen. Anthony McAuliffe retorted, "Nuts," when asked to surrender, and the U.S. 101st Airborne Division managed to hold firm in icy conditions until the weather changed and the Allies forced the Germans to retreat. Bastogne is proud of its heroic history. The main square has been renamed McAuliffe, and a Nuts Festival is held every December.

The Mardasson war memorial, 2.5 kilometers from Bastogne, is built in the form of a five-point star and offers a view of the battlefields and the route Gen. George Patton took on the march from Normandy. The new Bastogne Historical Center has battle paraphernalia and a audiovisual display on the Battle of the Ardennes.

crater-filled lunar landscape by the time the armistice was signed.

In the grim four-year struggle more than 300,000 Allied soldiers, most of them British, lost their lives. The Battle of Passchendaele — the last village captured by the Allies — has been called "the most fearful slaughter in all the wars ever fought by the British Army."

Carefully reconstructed over a period of 30 years, the ancient cloth-making city of Ypres is again a bustling commercial center. Part of the Town Hall is devoted to an excellent museum of the war, and every evening without fail the Last Post is sounded at the Menin Gate. This moving memorial bears the names of the 54,896 British and Commonwealth soldiers missing in the Battle of the Western Front. More than 170 cemeteries in the surrounding countryside contain the graves of hundreds of thousands more — Germans and Allies.

A sign reading "1914-1918 Route" indicates a 70-kilometer route that winds through the countryside. Part of Hill 62, site of the Canadian cemetery, has been preserved much as it was in 1918 — a desolate reminder of the grim conditions at the time. The largest of the craters formed when 19 mines simultaneously exploded the Messines Ridge and lit up the "landscape of hell" has also been left in its natural state — now a lake and nature reserve. At nearby Wijtschate, the young Adolf Hitler is supposed to have earned himself a medal. The grim Trench of Death (Doodengraben) near Diksmuide gives an idea of the soldiers' desperate lives.

Equally impressive — but for their beauty — are the hundreds of immaculately tended cemeteries anything from three or four discreet stones under a tree in a rolling Flemish field to the flower-filled Tyne Cot Cemetery, where two German builders live in the midst of 11,856 white crosses. A memorial hall lists the 35,000 persons whose bodies were never found. For Americans with memories of John McCrae's "In Flanders fields the poppies blow, Between the crosses row on row..." the most evocative site may be at Warcamps, between Ypres and Oudenaarde (Audenarde), and 79 kilometers from Brussels, 34 kilometers from Ghent. Here in the Flanders Field Cemetery is a simple but moving memorial to the 4,700 U.S. soldiers who died in the

The Pirates Puncture Punk on the London Scene

by Carol Mann

LONDON — Looking as if you slept in the locker at Victoria Station and lived off chips and stale beer may have been fashionable last year, but it is now regarded as beneath contempt by those in the know.

Once glamorous leather collars, leashes and studs have been discreetly returned to the pet shops where they were acquired. There has been a mutiny in Chelsea's World's End section, once the mecca of all punks, and the pirates have taken over.

Now the lad of the day is a cross between Captain Blood, Werther and the Marquis de Sade; his moll (Flanders) combines the qualities of the Scarlet Empress, Anna Karenina and Little Orphan Annie. The look is genteel and refined, but overdone to the point of perversion. This is the 18th century all right, but not Gainsborough's vision, rather Errol Flynn's Hollywood version, all stilted grace and histrionic attitudes.

Gone almost are the punks, those fierce, fallen angels of a bored, desperate generation; the spiky-haired kids with dog-collars and leather straps and the bondage dresses with ankles chained, tongue-tied, who pogoed, grunted and spat at the Sex Pistols.

Of course, punk had been turned into fashion, much to the despair of its idealist-militant originators. The safety pins that had once used to pierce cheeks and lips were transformed by designers like Zandra Rhodes into jewel-like gilded pins that held black silk chiffon dresses together. Cartier made 18-carat razor blades.

Young people were left with no strikingly new means of showing their revolt against the system. The groups — the Teds, Skinheads,

ional. Dissent is not organized in England: Kids don't join political parties, they dress up and act out.

So when the punks themselves needed something new to rebel against, the most obvious target was... themselves. Instead of gray hung-over complexions, there are Ye Olde English peaches-and-cream and powdered coiffures, skillfully applied and curled. Lace replaces leather, and satin has taken the place of black cotton. Little Lord Fauntleroy shirts are worn where elaborately bloodied T-shirts were de rigueur; velvet pantaloons have put skin-tight drainpipe jeans to shame.

The clothes are purchased in charity sales or are borrowed from theatrical wardrobes. Many make their own clothes, though shops are beginning to cater to them. The first one to go Pirate was none other than the legendary ultrapunk, "Seditionaries," now called the World's End (where it's located). It is run by Malcolm McLaren, the former manager of the Sex Pistols who now manages Adam and the Ants, and the designer Vivienne Westwood, who formulated the punk look into its most acceptable (and commercial) avant-garde expression.

The shop has been transformed into some kind of storm-ridden frigate with the floor tilted one way and the walls another. Freerunning leaning at a 45-degree angle, a center pillar supports a huge round clock with its hands whizzing by in a counterclockwise direction.

Clanking rhinestones, Beau Brummells and Lady Bonifutius with painted beauty spots and rice powder pallor peer through lace mantillas, as they lounge about and pull the clothes off the hangers. The latest hit from the Spandau Ballet accompanies their theatrical effusions in the background.

Groups such as Adam and the Ants and

Romantic — with fragments of punk anarchy. Their music aims at baroque grace and elaboration, but the result is Grand-Guignol soundtrack, speckled with package-tour exoticism, all very, very self-conscious.

One way of looking at it all is to say that as young people in England now really have no hope or expectation in life beyond the dole-queue, they might as well make the most of it and go down in full splendor. Unlike La Pompadour, these damsels in probably very real distress do not come home to Versailles, but return to decaying council houses or suburban bourgeois boredom, just as they did in their former punk incarnation.

Whereas the punks rocked to Sid Vicious'



"God save the Queen and the Fascist Regime" and offered to destroy the system in a wildly romantic gesture, the pirates sing of "Louis XIV" and "The Flowers of Romance" and their appearance at best caricatures the royal family. There should be a number of Nell Gwynnes and Nelsons — all trimmed down to respectability — attending Prince Charles' wedding in July.



UPKUS SA

Venetian Feasts From the Adriatic

by Patricia Wells

VENICE — Once again, "the Venice season" has opened, with tourists and summer residents disembarking to find that the damp spring fog has lifted, the lagoon breezes are warming and the Rialto market is awash in a blaze of brilliant, vermilion-colored Adriatic crab, miniature anchovies, fern green asparagus and tiny silver-skinned sardines.

Harry's Bar — that landmark watering hole on Calle Vallesano just east of St. Mark's Square — just celebrated its 50th anniversary, and nothing much has changed. Everyone still finds Harry's the moment he sets foot on land, to see and be seen, to swoon over the pasta and share a canale of the light and fresh, dry white Soave. Despite Harry's fame and success over the years, it remains an anomaly: an ultrafashionable restaurant that actually serves good food.

Harry's does, of course, have its detractors. As one old customer put it: "The pasta at Harry's I don't care for too much. It is done in the New York Upper East Side northern Italian style, too soft and too much cream." Another complained: "You don't find Italian cuisine there; it's Harry's cuisine."

But go, and while you're celebrity-watching, sample the *scampi fritto salsa tartara*, tiny, goochy-sized Adriatic prawns, delicately fried and served with a tartar sauce so fresh and delicious that you realize how good this blend

of mayonnaise, pickles, capers and chives can be. The *risotto di magro* is, yes, soft and creamy, but it is also deliciously refined. The little pockets of fresh pasta are stuffed with a traditional mix of parmesan and spinach, then traditionally layered with whole leaves of fresh and pungent sage.

If you arrive at Harry's before the asparagus season fades, order the *risotto con asparagi*, tender, full-flavored grains of thick and stubby Italian rice, laced with thin slivers of fresh young asparagus.

Less successful but equally honest is the *scampi alla carlota*, sautéed shrimp in a thin, tomato-based sauce, and the *filetto alla Carpaccio*, Harry's famous ruddy red and paper-thin slices of raw beef, drizzled with a mayonnaise-based sauce boosted with Tabasco and Worcestershire, mustard and beef stock.

The fresh fruit sorbets, the rich chocolate cake and the zabaglione-flavored sponge cake are, like the Venetians, quite refined. It's worth the trip, even if you get stuck at a middle table or, worse yet, upstairs, away from the action. Reservations are a must. Even Lina Wernliker can't get a table without one. Dinner for two with a 20 percent service charge will easily run to \$5,000 lire, or about \$35.

There's no "scene" at Cucina di Stagnier, a tiny little five-table restaurant on a calle by the same name near the Rialto bridge and just off Campo St. Bartolomeo. Rather, this neighborhood spot offers a small and honey-repository that's fresh, light and good.



Venetian cuisine boasts crustaceans, scampi, tiny cuttlefish and soft-shell crabs.

The best Venetian meal begins with an antipasto direct from the sea, and here you'll find a simple, uncomplicated salad — *minuto di pesce* — with tiny cubes of pearly cuttlefish, baby sardines and super fresh scampi all gently bathed in olive oil and a touch of lemon juice.

The pasta here is a bit harder than Harry's. Try the thin, flat and fresh *bavetti* noodles, carefully sauced with a pungent garlic and basil-rich pesto. The Venetian specialty, *fegato alla veneziana con polenta*, thin slices of liver and onions, was once a popular but undistinguished dish. But the cornmeal-based polenta was totally inedible, too gelatinous and tasting as if it were prepared from a package mix.

Stick with the fish and seafood at Stagnier: the *fritto misto Adriatico*, an assortment of cuttlefish, tiny soft-shell crabs and scampi, are fried in a perfectly light and delicate batter, so fresh they seem to have jumped from the water to the frying pan to the table.

Stagnier, which is closed on Fridays, is moderately priced. A meal for two, with a bottle of the light and spicy house red wine will cost about \$20,000 lire, or around \$25. Though locals love Al Campanello (calle dei Fucini 4246) all year round for its fine and varied food, this large and simple restaurant finds special favor during the hot and breezy months of summer. It's one of the few Venetian restaurants with a functioning air conditioner.

The decor is light and airy, and the service is pleasant, attentive and efficient. The menu is simple and elegant, with a focus on fresh seafood. The *scampi fritto* is a must, as is the *polenta e sardine*, a simple but delicious dish of polenta topped with sardines and a tomato sauce. The *risotto di magro* is also a highlight, as is the *filetto alla Carpaccio*.

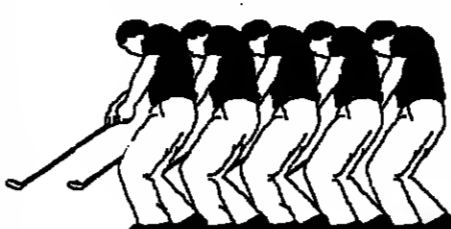
Do try any of the *scampi* prepared with *salsa tartara* or *salsa di olive*. The *scampi fritto* is a must, as is the *polenta e sardine*, a simple but delicious dish of polenta topped with sardines and a tomato sauce. The *risotto di magro* is also a highlight, as is the *filetto alla Carpaccio*.

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One can always play it safe with the delicate *fritto misto Adriatico*, the traditional *fegato alla veneziana* served with light and shimmering polenta or the *comiglio all'arabbiata*, rabbit so tender you could eat it with a spoon, served with a tomato sauce flavored with cayenne, sausage and minced bacon. The fruit *Tokay* can be wine goes down easily, as does the bill. Dinner for four will cost about \$5,000 lire, or less than \$65.

Leisure

European Golf Clubs for Travelers



by J.J. Masse

PARIS — More and more golf clubs in Europe are open to visiting golfers. What follows is a list of some of the best and most difficult courses in Austria, Belgium, Greece and Ireland, based on three criteria: aesthetics, golfing quality and condition. Courses in other European countries, Asia and North Africa will be listed next week.

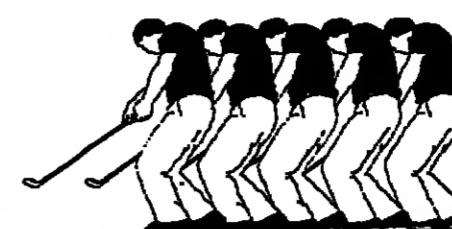
AUSTRIA. Tyrol golf clubs, famous for their scenic landscape and hilly courses, include Innsbruck-Lips 18-hole course (tel: 5223-7165), the Edelweiss 9-hole course (tel: 5356-2007) and the Red Bull Golf 9-hole course (tel: 5356-5161), which has Austria's best golf school.

Built in 1934, the Achensee Golf Club's 9-hole course is the oldest and trickiest of all, with its sloping fairways, pine forests and fine views (tel: Pertisau 5234-5377). The Seefeld 18-hole championship course is both challenging and beautiful in a mountain setting with its two lakes (tel: 5212-3003).

The Tiroler Fremdenverkehrsverband (Bozener Platz 6, 6010 Innsbruck) offers a package deal, minimum one week stay, half pension, green fees, with possibility of playing at any of the Tyrol golf clubs, for 4,200-6,300 Austrian shillings.

BELGIUM. Brussels-Tervuren (the Royal Golf Club of Belgium) is a mature course in a forest where the royalty once hunted wild boar. It has a superb clubhouse, 18-hole and 9-hole courses. Weekday fees: 200 Belgian francs. Weekends: 400 BF. Chateau de Ravenstein, 1980-Tervuren, tel: 57,580. The Royal Antwerp Golf Club, with 18-hole and 9-hole courses, costs 200 BF weekdays, Sat. or Sun. 250 BF, (2080 Kapellenbos/Antwerp, tel: 66,84,56).

Guests must produce a membership card of a home club. At Brussels-Ohain, the Royal Waterlooloo Golf Club has two 18-hole courses. Weekday fees: 250 BF; weekends: 400 BF. 50 Chemin de Wavre, Ohain, tel: 53,18,50, or 53,15,97 in Brussels. Dinant is 18-hole course, 9 kilometers from Dinant, with weekday fees of 150 BF, weekends 200 BF. At Houyet, tel: 083-6,62,28. In Ghent, the Royal Golf Club des Batins Blanches has an 18-hole course, with weekday green fees of 150 BF, Sat. or Sun. 250 BF. At Lathem-St. Martin, tel: Ghent 52,54,11. Giez-Doicean's Golf Club du Becuit also has an 18-hole course. Weekday fees: 150 BF; weekends, 300 BF. Tel: 010-85,217.



In Liege, the Limburg Golf en Country Club has a 9-hole course, with weekday fees at 150 BF, weekends, 200 BF. Chaussee de Zwarteberg, 3530 Houthalen, tel: 211-335,43. The 18-hole course at Mons is called the (Bergen) Royal Golf Club du Hainaut. Weekday fees: 200 BF, Sat. or Sun. 250 BF. Erbi-scul-Lez-Mons, tel: 065/296,10. The Royal Golf Club d'Ostende has 18-hole course, with weekday fees: 150 BF, Sat. or Sun. 200 BF. 58 Route Royale, Coq sur Mer, tel: 059,232,83. Royal Golf Club des Fagnes a Spa has an 18-hole course. Weekday fees: 200 BF, Sat. or Sun. 200 BF. Balmoral, Spa, tel: 087,716,13.

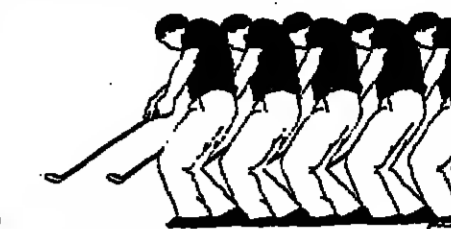
Right on the sea is the popular summer resort Le Zoute, with two 18-hole courses. Weekday green fees: 225 BF, Sat. or Sun. 375 BF. Dreeve des Sapiens, Le Zoute, tel: 616,17.

GREECE. The Glyfada Golf Club of Athens' 18-hole course lies on a gradual slope, on the foothills of Mount Hymettus. Its fairways are lined with pines strategically placed to test the fair golfer. Weekday fees: 250 drachmas, Sat. or Sun. 400 Drs., tel: 01-89,46,820.

Open year round but best between April and November, the Corfu Golf and Country Club has an 18-hole course with very well-trapped greens and several large water hazards. Daily green fees, 200 Drs. Write: P.O. Box 71, Corfu, tel: 0661-94,220/1.

At the Afandou Golf Club on Rhodes is an 18-hole course on the sea about 20 kilometers from the town of Rhodes. Weekday fees: 90 Drs., Sat. or Sun. 150 Drs., tel: 0241-51,390.

IRELAND. Ballybunion is an exciting link of the highest championship class, with tall sandhills and narrow fairways blown by Atlantic winds. Bundoran's remote, breeze-swept, 18-hole course on the northwest coast is beautiful and challenging. Dublin's Portmarnock is an 18-hole course, nine miles northeast of the city, that is relatively flat, but long. The last five holes are classed among the greatest finish in all championship golf. The Royal Dublin on Bull Island is an 18-hole course that demands accuracy and requires sensitive gauging of the tricky winds.



In Killarney, the two championship courses, Mahon's Point and Kileen, sit in undulating mountain scenery on the shores of Lough Lean. The lush green fairways demand length and accuracy. Lahinch, two seaside links near Shannon, the Old Course and the New Course, take advantage of the great sandhills and springy turf, making a real test of golfing skill. Newcastle-Royal County Down has two beautiful courses set between mountains and sea. No. 1 course has hosted many major championships. No. 2 is less demanding.

The Royal Belfast, Ireland's oldest golf club is scenically laid out along the sea, attractive but uncompromising. In Royal Portrush County Antrim, there is the Dunluce on high ground, swept by Atlantic breezes, and the more sheltered Valley course.

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weekend

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AUSTRIA

SALZBURG. Palace (tel: 72788) — Palace Concerts, includes: May 30: Pro Arte Quartet (Haydn, Mozart), May 31: Munich Chorus (Haydn, Mozart), June 1: Stuttgart Wind Quintet (Mozart, Rossini).

VIENNA. To June 21: Vienna Festival. Includes: Staatsoper, Opera — May 30: "Boris Godunov," June 3: "Attila," June 4: "La Traviata," June 5: "Der Rosenkavalier," June 6: "Don Quixote," June 7: "The Barber of Seville," June 8: "The Marriage of Figaro."

BEELIUM

BRUSSELS. Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 511,36,06) — To July 12: "Painting in Germany," exhibition.

COURTJAL. To June 9: Flanders Festival (tel: 056/22,00,34). Includes: June 9: English Chamber Orchestra, Helmut Koenig conductor, American University Choir (Haydn).

LIMBURG. To June 30: Flanders Festival (tel: 012/23,39,14). Includes: June 7: New York Vocal Arts Ensemble, Raymond Beagle conductor.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PRAQUE. To June 4: International Music Festival. Includes: Chateau de Prague, June 1-2: Czech Symphony Orchestra, Vlastislav Dolezal conductor, June 3-4: Czech Philharmonic, Prague Philharmonic Choir, Wolfgang Sawallisch conductor (Smetana, Beethoven).

EPSOM. Racecourse (tel: 26311) — Horse racing, includes: June 3: The Derby, June 4: Coronation Cup, June 6: Oak Stakes.

GLYNDEBOURNE. To Aug. 11: Festival Opera (tel: 0273/81,24,11). Includes: June 10, June 11 and 12: "The Barber of Seville," May 31, June 2 and 4: "The Marriage of Figaro."

Sharps and Flats

JAZZ, ROCK AND POP

BERLIN. Metropol — June 4 at 8 p.m.: Adam and The Ants. 6:30 p.m.: Philharmonia — June 4 at 8 p.m.: Dave Brubeck quartet.

COVENTRY. Hotel Sheraton — Evening night through June 30: Lemmy Blunt.

LAUSANNE. Theatre de Beaulieu — May 31 at 8 p.m.: Keith Jarrett.

LONDON. Apollo Victoria — May 31: Lena Marcell.

OSLO. Hammersmith — June 2: "Rainbow Theatre" — May 31: The Best.

MUNICH. Circus-Krone-Bau — May 31 at 8 p.m.: Helen Schneider with the Kick.

PARIS. Drouot — Through May 31: Lou Bennett, Kenny Clarke and Jimmy Rowland. June 1-2: Sam Rivers quartet. 6:30 p.m.: New Morning — Through May 30: Johnny Griffin quartet. May 31: Amalag.

OLYMPIA. June 2 at 9 p.m.: Lember Allison.

Palace. June 2 at 8 p.m.: Flaminio Groves, June 3 at 10:30 p.m.: Prince.

June 4 at 7:30 p.m.: Charlie France.

Palais de la Danse. June 1 at 8:30 p.m.: Steve Wender.

TOKYO. Kosei Nenkin Hall — May 31 at 6:30 p.m.: Weather Report.

Yubin Chokin Hall. June 1 at 6:45 p.m.: Gilbert Bonard.

ZURICH. Rudolphplatz — May 30: The Swing. The Original Carabini, Toni Vescoli and Noggi.

— Frank von Brakle

Farmhouse Holidays in the French Countryside

by Richard M. Evans

MARSEILLES — Vacationers heading toward the south of France this summer need not stay in packed hotels or fight for tables in overcrowded restaurants. The most adventurous are reserving with the Gites Ruraux, a national network of farm cottages and town houses rented out for holiday use.

The gites are ideal for the traveler who wants to get off the beaten track, and in many fascinating rural areas, they are the only place to stay. As a rule, they are located in small villages — often charming and historic — that are too populous enough to support tourist hotels. There is a gite to suit every need, varying from 10-room villas to modest cottages, including buildings that date back to the Middle Ages. Spending a week in such village surroundings affords the occasion to search out local antique markets, find the most private beaches or just gossip with the neighbors over a glass of the Midi's ubiquitous *vin de pays*.

The Federation Nationale des Gites Ruraux de France was set up in 1954, when Emile Aubert, a resident of the Alpes-de-Haute-Provence, realized that something could be done to renovate and utilize France's abandoned village homes. Today, there are 30,000 gites scattered across France. The federation, a combination rent-finders agency and consumer protection service, inspects and approves houses for enrollment on its annual register. Cooking facilities, shower or bath, adequate furnishings and tasteful decoration inside and out are a must.

Standards are high. Regional inspectors often pay housecalls on tenants and owners alike. "These inspections," explains Hubert

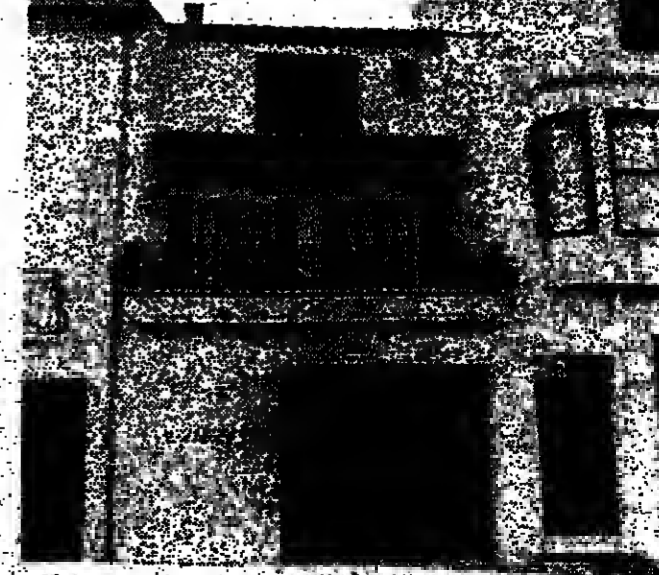
make our clients happy, they will probably come back again." Prices can top 1,500 francs for a week in the summer occupancy, but they start much lower (and winter and spring rates are cheaper). Rental contracts are made directly with proprietors and the stated price is all-inclusive.

Owners usually live in the neighborhood, and the opportunity for personal contact with French families, a hallmark of the Gite tradition, provides a window into French rural life. For some, this may mean weekly dinner invitations; others may come across information on local activities they would otherwise miss.

But the utility of Les Gites de France does not end in rural areas. Gites in the departments bordering Paris are an excellent way to beat the cramped quarters of the midtown hotels. The federation also offers *chambres d'hote* — the equivalent of an English bed and breakfast — and camping on the premises of working French farms. There are organized farm holidays for unaccompanied children, too. Though all gites come furnished and stocked with most necessities, it's wise to bring along towels and household linen.

Reserving a gite is almost as easy as checking into a hotel. The 1981 French Farm and Village Holiday Guide — available at bookshops in Europe and the United States — contains addresses, booking forms, a detailed description and photograph of each house. Swimming, tennis and horseback riding are also sometimes available. The only problem with a gite seems to be its growing popularity. "We are drowned in more requests for houses every year," says Mr. Baledent. "Just wait until the new guide to Japan, where gites are planned for the near future."

Reservations can be made at the headquarters, 35 rue de la Mairie,



Accidental, the Polish Poster Is Not

A Closer Look at the New York Sales

by Souren Melikian

PARIS — Is the art market about to undergo a serious crisis? Last week in New York, after the first two days of Impressionist and Modern Master sales at Christie's on May 18 and 19, the press thought it had come — with little evidence to support the idea.

On May 20, Sotheby's New York board chairman John Marion made it loudly known that "the two-day art market depression is over." Later, Sotheby's said it was quite pleased with its overall 14 percent buy-in rate for the week — thanks to the \$2.2 million Renoir and the \$5.5 million Picasso self-portrait, among others. Neither the earlier pessimism nor the later cheerfulness seem to be justified.

It is true that the two failures that so dismayed reporters unfamiliar with the market were more like a joke than a tragedy. The first one on May 18 at Christie's affected Part 1 of the Saul P. Steinberg collection, dubbed with characteristic bombast "Important Modern Paintings."

Mr. Steinberg may be a brilliant financier (he made a pile in computer leasing and the insurance business), but when it comes to buying art, his know-how is less impressive. He bought mostly from two of New York's most expensive galleries over the last decade, apparently concerned with signatures rather than art as such.

This collection, of which 38 percent remained unsold, included one important painting, Max Beckmann's "Self Portrait in a White Cap," and that fetched a world record \$660,000. This is remarkable given the unflattering context in which it was sold. Jawlensky's "Elderly Jew," for instance, sold for \$40,700. The Rodin bronzes, all sold at only \$11,090 apiece, were 1973 casts done by the Musée Rodin in Paris — not the artist's work. And so on. The 38 percent buy-in rate was hardly a surprise.

On May 19, there were further failures equally devoid of significance at Christie's. A set of eight paintings by Rene Magritte, "Le Domaine Enchanté," is a potpourri of the painter's themes done late in his life, in 1953. This is a replay, not an original creation. It was

bought in at \$1.7 million — about 50 percent more than what it is worth by common professional consent. That is no tragedy either.

A one-man collection of eight important Impressionists auctioned at Christie's immediately before was a different affair altogether. The pictures were all picked by a man who obviously has a good eye for painting. The Van Gogh landscape "Mas (Provencal Farmhouses)" aux Saintes-Maries," rather small if attractive, was brilliantly sold at \$2,310,000. So was Degas' portrait of Manet, at \$2,420,000, a highly important work.

There were flops, but none to worry much about. The Renoir portrait, a study of a young woman, is a masterpiece but a small one. There was a genuine bid from a room at \$450,000. The owner wanted \$500,000. The Renoir was bought in at \$480,000 — just missing it by one bid. Exaggerated ambitions? Maybe. The Monet landscape "La Seine a Rouen," illustrating his manner at the time when he was freeing himself from Boudin's influence but had not yet evolved his Impressionist palette full of sunshine, was bought in at a very high price — \$750,000.

Such failures cannot be called disasters. Moreover, the unnamed seller, widely known to be Dmitry Jodidio, a U.S. financier who owns the French art monthly *Connaissance des Arts*, appears to have been the object of a hostile rumor campaign reportedly started by one of the world's leading dealers in old and modern masters. Finally, running an article signed by a British critic praising his own collection — unidentified — in *Connaissance des Arts* before the sale may not have been the best move.

The Christie's mixed ownership sale on May 19 was marginally more alarming. The failure of a Picasso still life was only to be expected. The work had been so extensively damaged and restored that on seeing it again Picasso is reported to have refused to sign it a second time. New York dealers anxious to settle scores with auction rooms, whose competition takes its toll on their business, made sure that the press got the fact out in print before the sale — and that took care of the Picasso.

Other failures were more ominous if much less spectacular. A very fine landscape by Monet in his pre-Impressionist manner

("Country Lane in Normandy") showing his strikingly original brushwork as early as c.1868 failed to sell as it was knocked down at \$120,000. And a Gauguin landscape dated 1879 was cheap at \$82,500.

Paradoxically, Sotheby's more successful sales provide the clearest indications that troubled times may be ahead. A Degas portrait of a woman did not sell — it is delightful but restored. A great Symbolist pastel by Odilon Redon showing a woman standing in a semi-abstract landscape, was rather inexpensive at \$220,000. Failures also affected old masters — a drawing by Ingres was cheap at \$33,000 and a Jan Brueghel still life was bought in. It was negotiated at Sotheby's, which would not release the price.

To sum up, one is left with an impression of a sudden surge of vigilance and realism. And there lies the real danger. In some categories that include Impressionist and Modern art, prices have reached such enormous levels that just keeping them up is a problem. Once it is admitted that a Van Gogh or a Degas is worth less than \$2 million, that means that the price is virtually dependent on the whims of a handful of multimillionaires, not on rational market considerations.

When real masterpieces come up in succession, the atmosphere of excitement does the trick. But when too many duds are dumped on the block, the sensitive souls of buyers are awakened to the hard realities of life. They become aware that things don't just sell automatically because of the signature and begin to have misgivings about even the best. We have now reached that pass, and it will probably happen more and more often.

It could be verified at Drouot this week at a sale of old master drawings conducted on May 26 by Jacques Tajan in Paris. The two works of international interest sold badly. A marvelous drawing of a horseman about to bring down his sword from his rearing mount, in sepia wash, called a Jordaneus by the expert — it looks earlier to me — made a mere 44,570 francs. It should have gone for at least 50 percent more. A riverside landscape in pencil with Van Goyen's monogram was cheap at 34,670 francs.

Suddenly, the art game, like poker, is being played warily. Just watch it, mate.



Renoir study (not sold) and detail of his \$2.2 million "Two Girls Reading," Van Gogh's "Mas aux Saintes-Maries."

by Helen Lion

ONN — Poland has long been an experimental field for poster art. This hybrid medium, synthesizing iconographic, calligraphic and typographic elements on a single sheet of paper, has acquired an art form in its own right and for more than 80 years.

Polish were among the first to give official status to the poster, both as historical art and as a genre unto itself. Wilanow the first poster museum in the world, collection of more than 30,000 items. Warsaw Poster Biennale regularly draws from all over the world.

Occasionally, hundreds of people have been on an exhibition of 100 Polish posters (to name one of the organizers of the exhibition, Prof. Henryk Jurgens, Kristal of the School of Arts, explains: "Everybody what the poster is, everybody sees it in the generic character is clear. But how he classifies it is a publicity medium, a means of communication, a promotional instrument, a manifestation or an optical art."

Indeed, the Polish poster is not. Each has said message that strikes home all the powerfully for being understated. The poster surprises the Westerner and of glimpse of life in Poland, whether a national heroine, Chopin piano competition, a somber reminder of the Nazi era, Communist countries tend to promote

their own cultural productions, but the Poles, as the posters demonstrate, import a large number of Western plays and films.

The style, too, is varied — from Jugendstil and Social Realism to Surrealism, Minimalism and fantasy. From the late 1940s until it disappeared in 1956, Social Realism reigned supreme, as one sees in a poster for the European Boxing Championship in Warsaw in May 1953: An idealized, suntanned boxer wearing a smile, a white undershirt and boxing gloves gazes confidently toward future victories. Mystically, this poster was stolen in Bonn during the first leg of the exhibition's tour.

As early as 1898, when Poland was divided between Germany, Russia and the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Krakow's Arts and Crafts Museum had a poster show. As the museum director, Jan Wdowiszewski, wrote then: "Poster art is still young, but it is already clear that no other branch of decorative art offers better possibilities for livelier, more definitive and prestigious expression of the individual and national character than this art of the street."

In Poland, the poster is a favored child. In

the West, the development of the art has been influenced primarily by commercial motives, but Polish artists living under a Communist regime need not satisfy a firm or enterprise. Their considerations are ideological and artistic. Originality is at a premium. Polish poster designers are not anonymous; they are highly respected artists well paid by the state.

They are also very prolific. One artist, Waldemar Swierzy, has created more than a thousand different posters in his 80-year career. Maciej Urbaniec's moustachioed Mona Lisa, advertising a Shakespeare play, was so popular that it ran to millions of copies.

Humor is a constant feature. The earliest poster on view, for a steamship excursion in 1892, shows a man in Polish costume standing in a one-oar rowboat waving his cap in salute to the steamship "Maurycy Fajans" — which is drawn on a smaller scale.

Polish poster art is also well-known abroad. At least three German theaters — in Göttingen, Münster and Essen — order their posters almost exclusively from Poland. Jan Lewitt produces posters for the London Times, Jan Lenica for the *Beaubourg* in Paris and the John F. Kennedy Center in Washington.

The exhibit, now at the Buildings and Verwaltungszentrum, Rathausplatz 2-6, in Bochum, was organized by the Bonn Wissenschaftszentrum in cooperation with the Berlin School of Arts and the National Museum of Warsaw. As Jan Zyliniski, one of the Polish organizers of the traveling show, put it: "The Polish poster is not a style of painting. It is a way of life, a workshop of real dreams."

Galleries in London: King, Pattison

by Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — From time to time any artist with pretensions to serious contemplation as an art center throws up a gallery. I use the phrase advisedly: a person goes for self-promotion, and with no conviction gallery keepers and collectors might reasonably be expected to find that the creations of his tiny talent are the works of a great master. Such a New York: Such a person is Robert Rauschenberg.

He did not bother to direct attention to his latest, showing at the Tate Gallery, SW1, to June 14, but for the fact of a recent, on behalf of the many artists, to a place to show genuinely significant work that one of the best exhibition spaces in Britain should be given over to copious studies from Mr. Rauschenberg's garbage.

Painter with an unmistakably individual style, C. Morey de Morand, a show of whose highly colorful and complex abstracts is to be seen to May 31 at the Blomfield Gallery, Commonwealth Institute, Kaslin High Street, W8. Born in Paris, educated in Canada, followed by painting studies in Canada and design studies in Zealand, and since 1975 living and work-

ing in London, she is able to draw upon many disciplines and multifarious experiences to compose these eminently satisfying works.

Three mastery sculpture shows are currently to be seen in London. At the Hayward Gallery, South Bank, SE1, to June 14, is a large retrospective of the work of Philip King, professor of sculpture at the Royal College of Art. This is no academic show, however, but one of the liveliest compilations to have been seen in London for many a long year. Abstract rather than figurative, the sculptures, of plastic, aluminum, wood, painted or patinated metal, appeal to many whose inclination is to dislike or even deplore nonfigurative work.

The appeal is made by the sculptures evoking intensely emotional responses — "Genghis Khan" (1963) and "Shogun" (1980) for example, have a barbaric majesty about them; "Tribulation" (1963) a confection of cone, spindle and corker mounted atop one another, fairly sings. "Snake Rise" (1979) made entirely of fortuitously shaped pieces of scrap steel wreathes and coils in a reptilian manner while in no way representing or simulating a snake.

King is, however, at his very best in his large pieces for architectural settings and public places. The finest of these is the most recent — "Clarion" (1981) in scarlet and black painted, polished steel, to which no description nor photograph can do real justice, and which is mounted on the open-air terrace of the gallery.

Backed by the gleaming tower blocks of the City, no better argument could be made for the relevance of contemporary sculpture to contemporary civilization.

At the Alvin Gallery, 9-10 Grafton Street, W1 to June 18, the Chicago-based Abbott Pattison is holding his first show in Britain at the age of 63. Pattison has done London the signal honor of creating an entire exhibition, cast under his personal supervision in Italy, of unique images for his British debut. Its title, "Emerging Images," emphasizes the complex nature — concave counterpointing convex, ply over ply of metal folding in and breaking out upon itself. Already celebrated in the United States — he is represented in the Whitney, San Francisco, Portland, St. Louis and Phoenix Museums and the Art Institute of Chicago — Pattison deserves equal fame this side the Atlantic.

Another London first is that of Piero Brolli (1920-1978) at the Locust Gallery, 116 Heath Street, Hampstead, NW3, to June 13. Well-known in his native Italy, he excels in the stylized human form, as behoves one brought up in Bergamo, and works equally well in marble and bronze. Especially fine in this first London show are "The Acrobat Family" (1973) a tower of three persons; a sequence of bronzes of an adolescent girl with a sugarloaf coiffure, in various poses — as ballerina, girl dressing, figuring, gymnast and barfly; and "The Fall of Man" conceived in equestrian terms.

Bonnard Paintings, Gouaches in Geneva

by Gail Mangold-Vine

GENEVA — Geneva's Musée Rath is the last and only European stop for an exhibition of paintings and gouaches by Pierre Bonnard. The selection of works from European and American collections, organized for Japan by Dankle, has been supplemented by material from Switzerland.

Chronological arrangement begins with scenes of Parisian life painted between 1890 and 1904, followed by a series of interiors and landscapes (c.1905-1920) the light-filled views and lush still life listed at Bonnard's beloved villa in Le Cannet from the 1920s until he died in 1947.

There are drawings from the Alfred Ayton collection that echo and enhance the development of the painted treatments and, down to 1942 which, deliciously, are hung to Bonnard's early work often has an almost natural sharpness — in hard Pictorial faces, little dogs, scampering street urchins. The artist had a ability to capture the fleeting, isolating the silence, the essence of a scene. It is clear that his "cinematic" perspective

was strongly influenced by Japanese *ukiyo-e* prints, in terms of perspective, subject matter and the sense of moment.

The Japanese influence is even present in the elegant curve of a young woman's back and profile in "Deux Elegantes" (c.1905) and later in the tenderness and vulnerability of the bathing nudes. One of the most memorable works (from a private Swiss collection) is "Palais de Glace a Paris" (1894), with a brilliant linear flow in the handling of a skater's red dress.

Bonnard's astonishing, post-Impressionist sensitivity to shade and light gradually engaged into his color-drenched pink, orange and violet southern landscapes. His dark southern interiors seem shattered against a strong sun. The leaves that border the outdoor scenes evoke a shady, cool spot where the viewer can look out over the sun-filled land. The painter's presence is always strongly felt, which lends a feeling of intimacy, reminding us that both Bonnard and Vuillard were often referred to as intimists.

There are also some surprising paintings, like the large "Women with parrot" (1910), depicting a very Tahitian group of women in a very southern French setting. One holds a mace, the other sits behind her wares, a pile of fruit and shells. This is one of the most concrete reminders of Gauguin's influence on Bonnard and his fellow *Nabis* (Prophets), a loose confraternity of artists founded in 1890 that included Vuillard, Denis, Ranson and Serusier.

The show hints at Bonnard's involvement in his times: There are views of Miss Sert, the wife of Thadée Natanson, with whom Bonnard collaborated on the *Revue Blanche*, and portraits of the dealer Ambroise Vollard, who commissioned Bonnard to do some of this century's most extraordinary book illustrations.



Bonnard's "Nude with Flacon," 1909.

But one misses the prints themselves. They form an invaluable counterpoint to Bonnard's painted oeuvre, in the fusing of color and line and the way he uses them to capture atmosphere and light. Moreover, the parallels with *ukiyo-e* that filter into the paintings are immediate. The two lithographic posters for Vollard at the show's entrance give us nothing more than a taste; more prints would have rounded out this otherwise tantalizing retrospective of the great French artist's work.

(Until June 9, 10 a.m. - 6 p.m. daily. Last day, 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.)

ART EXHIBITIONS

| | | |
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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Steel Sees Substantial Drop in Profits

O — Nippon Steel expects to suffer a substantial decrease in profits this year compared with last year, a spokesman for the steelmaker said Friday.
The spokesman said it is difficult to provide any definite profit and loss figures for the year because of the drop in demand for steel in Japan and abroad and a drop in raw material and fuel costs will trim profits.
Nippon's earnings for the first three months of the fiscal year ended March 31.

Motors Predicts 7% Profit Slide

O — Nissan Motors expects its after-tax profit for the year ended March 31 to fall 7 percent to about 80 billion yen (\$360 million) from last year, a company spokesman said Friday.
The spokesman said the company expects to rise 6 percent to 3.2 yen, despite a drop in export sales, the spokesman said. He said the company's profit forecast emerged from a forecast of the company's earnings, he said.

Corp. Proposes Reorganization Plan

O — The Advent Corp., maker of television projection sets, which has been operating under Chapter 11 of the Federal Bankruptcy Act since March, said it had filed a proposed plan of reorganization with the U.S. Bankruptcy Court.
The plan provides for creditors with claims greater than \$1,000 to 40 percent of their claims. All other unsecured creditors would receive 30 percent of their claims. The plan is subject to approval by the court and Advent stockholders.
The plan also provides for the company to pay the costs of the reorganization and bankruptcy expenses. Of the total, some \$10 million would be applied by the group to buy the company's common stock at 10 cents a share.

Third World Won Test of Will in IMF

By Hobart Rowen

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The British and other nations of the International Monetary Fund have won a test of will in the IMF, but they have not won the war, according to a spokesman for the fund's executive director, Jacques Fauriol.

Fauriol said the fund's decision to reject the proposal of the industrial nations to provide more aid, a split that will be exacerbated if the Reagan administration continues to pursue a negative attitude toward the multilateral institutions.

Second, the less developed countries, long in a back seat at the IMF, are gaining power at the expense of the industrial nations, which are putting up most of the new money acquired by the IMF.

Mr. de Larosiere's big achievement this year was to persuade the Saudis to lend the IMF \$9 billion over the next two years, with the promise of more in a third installment. The managing director has also carried through a reform of IMF lending practices that provide the poor nations with larger sums of money over longer periods of time, in a conscious effort to eliminate the belief that the IMF is a "tight-fisted" "scrooge."

President Reagan's men advocate a strict free-market line, arguing that more development and growth should come from the private sector, rather than from the World Bank — which they think desires to expand its role too quickly.

This strong ideological line appears to have soured some of the smaller industrial nations, which have been affected by soaring interest rates. At the Gabon session, Belgium and Holland, which might have gone along with the U.S. proposal, abstained instead of voting for Sir Geoffrey.

First, there is a widening split among the rich and poor nations in the IMF over the reluctance of the Reagan administration's philosophical identity with the Thatcher government.

According to sources here, Sir Geoffrey was not especially keen to take on the assignment, but he agreed, nonetheless, assuming there would be no contest. But what neither Mr. Reagan nor Sir Geoffrey apparently knew was that Mr. de Larosiere was quietly working in another direction.

When Sir Geoffrey got to Gabon last week, he found that not only was the issue not settled, but in an otherwise lackluster event, it was the main topic of interest.

It probably did not help that Mr. Reagan himself never showed up for the Gabon meeting, having been called back to Washington by President Reagan to help lobby Congress for the president's tax legislation. And West German Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer, who might have pitched in for Sir Geoffrey, also decided to pass up Gabon when he heard that Mr. Reagan was not attending.

The end result is symbolic of two important trends that are sure to be aired further in Lausanne next week where many key figures, including Mr. Reagan, will gather for the American Bankers Association international monetary conference.

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U.S. Oil Firms Seek Lower Crude Prices

By Bill Paul

AP-Dow Jones

NEW YORK — Several major oil companies say they will seek price reductions of up to \$6 a barrel on the crude oil they buy abroad.

Reflecting a new tougher bargaining posture, the oil executives said that if producing countries will not charge lower prices, the companies will scale down drastically, or even terminate, supply contracts.

"We're going to make it clear that if they don't cut their prices, we're pulling out," said one executive whose company buys from Libya, which charges \$41 a barrel for its oil, highest among members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. "We want at least \$6 a barrel off that price," the executive said.

This hard-line approach follows OPEC's failure to agree on unified prices for its crude at the organization's semiannual meeting in Geneva earlier this week. That failure, combined with only minimal production cuts that may not do much to ease the worldwide glut of oil, is forcing oil companies to go after

lower crude prices to shore up profit margins for gasoline and other refined products.

A company that has a contract with Nigeria appears on the verge of canceling that pact, possibly next week. The company previously scaled down its purchases of Nigerian crude. But with Nigerian oil still priced at \$40 a barrel, any oil from that country is too much of a financial handicap, according to sources close to the company. Nigerian crude sells in the spot, or noncontract, market for about \$4 to \$5 a barrel less than the official price.

An executive of another company said countries with high-priced oil "have got to do something about lowering prices or lose most of their customers." The executive was referring to Algeria, Nigeria and Libya, OPEC's most expensive suppliers, but the same appears to be true for Venezuela and Mexico, the latter not an OPEC member.

"Mexico's price is way out of line," said an official of another oil company. "They're charging \$32 a barrel for some of their crude, but we can't make a profit on it if it's more than \$26 a barrel. We have to see some relief."

In Mexico City, a government petroleum official said Mexico will not alter its production schedule or change oil prices. "The OPEC decision will in no way affect the Mexican industry," said Jorge Diaz Serrano, director general of the government's petroleum company, Petroleos Mexicanos.

U.S. oil executives were skeptical about Mr. Serrano's statement. One oil company that is seeking to cut the price it pays for oil is Sun, which buys 40,000 barrels a day from Libya at prices ranging from \$39 to \$41 a barrel. A Sun spokesman said that the contract with Libya expires at the end of the year and that Sun will be seeking price relief, though he would not indicate how much of a reduction Sun wants.

One oil company estimated that Nigeria is producing only about 1 million barrels a day, about 200,000 barrels less than generally believed. The company thinks Nigeria soon may be faced with serious financial problems that will force the government to renegotiate bank loans and take other austerity measures.

While there have been some cases in the past of oil companies pulling out of supply contracts with OPEC countries to protest high prices, most oil buyers have been extremely reluctant to disturb existing relationships. But with high interest rates and slack demand making it very costly for oil companies to carry bloated stocks, companies now are more willing to back away from existing agreements, even if it means they might not be able to get back in later.

The second quarter will confront Chrysler with a new financial drain as it equips its plants for the 1982 model-year production, but Mr. Iacocca said the company has been able to improve its cash reserves in preparation for the new model year. At the end of March, Chrysler's cash had grown to \$337 million from \$101 million at the end of 1980.

Mr. Iacocca said Chrysler is "saving" \$1 billion a year through its recent agreement with the Japanese automaker Mitsubishi, which will produce 250,000 to 300,000 small cars and trucks for sale by Chrysler in the United States, thus freeing Chrysler from the need to retool its plants for those products.

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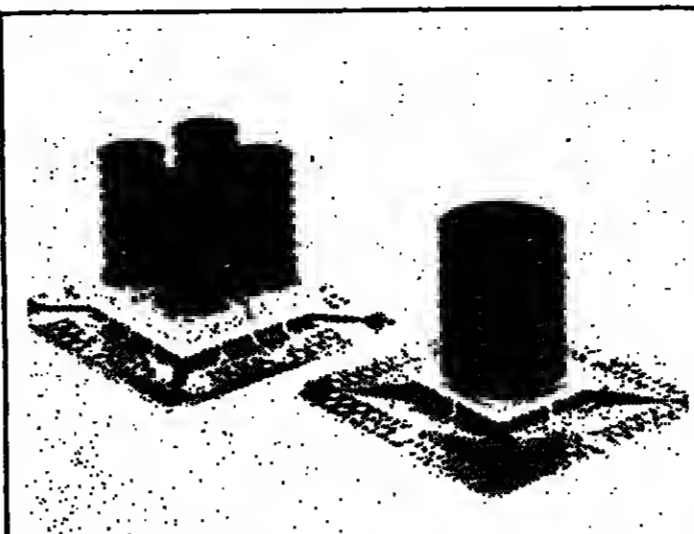
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HIGH-RISE CHIPS — Facom, the Japanese computer company, has developed these large-scale integrated computer chips that look more like models of futuristic skyscrapers. The chip at left is a buffer memory with a capacity of 4,000 digital bits. The chip at right helps make a computer's logical decisions. The black "towers" dissipate heat.

Insiders at Dome Report Conoco Deal Nearly Failed

By Robert J. Cole

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Dome Petroleum almost canceled at the last minute an offer to buy 22 million shares of Conoco directly from stockholders for \$1.43 billion, Dome insiders said on Thursday.

The purchase, which instead was completed as originally proposed at \$65 a share, was announced precisely at midnight Wednesday, but only after the failure of secret talks earlier in the evening between

Jack P. Gallagher, chairman of Dome, and Ralph E. Bailey, chairman of Conoco.

If the talks had succeeded, Dome would have purchased Conoco's 53 percent holding in the Hudson's Bay Oil & Gas Co. directly from Conoco, thus making the offer to Conoco shareholders unnecessary. Dome had originally proposed to buy the shares, and then trade some or all of them back to Conoco for the Hudson's Bay block. Its tender offer had been for a minimum of 14 million Conoco shares, which it originally thought would be enough to acquire the Hudson's Bay block, and a maximum of 22 million.

If the shares offered had not been bought by Dome, dozens of banks, insurance companies and Wall Street traders and thousands of small investors who had tendered 54.8 million Conoco shares — or more than half the company's total outstanding — would have been told the deal was off.

As it was, the late announcement that Dome had indeed bought the maximum number of shares it had sought, giving it a 20-percent stake in the ninth-largest U.S. oil company, prompted the New York Stock Exchange to hold up trading in Conoco shares for the second consecutive day. The stock last traded on Tuesday at \$53.625. Traders said Thursday that the stock might drop a couple of points when activity resumed, probably Friday.

Dome paid \$2.85, or \$96, on Thursday when it bought the shares, the price sought by Dome, fell \$1.50, to \$28.875.

Insiders said that even as a marathon meeting of Dome directors continued into Wednesday night, Mr. Gallagher was waiting for Mr. Bailey's corporate jet plane to land at an airport in upstate New York so that he could tell the Conoco chief personally that Dome was ready to negotiate a cash deal to buy Conoco's Hudson's Bay block for "more than \$1.5 billion."

Mr. Bailey was said to have been on a quick trip to London to attend an oil industry meeting. The timing is known to have particularly shaken up Dome executives, who privately voiced amazement that he was not available to them at a time they regarded as crucial to their efforts to strike a deal.

Mr. Gallagher is understood to have mentioned a precise figure around which negotiations would be conducted, but these insiders refused to characterize the amount more precisely. The huge opening price, plus the concept of negotiations to follow, strongly suggested, nevertheless, that Dome was prepared to pay substantially more than \$1.5 billion in cash.

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Big Board Prices Dip In Active Trading

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed lower in active trading despite recent signs that interest rates may have reached a near-term peak.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 991.75, down 2.50 points on volume of 51.58 million. Analysts said investors were balancing their portfolios ahead of U.S. money supply figures, which were released after the market closed.

The nation's basic money supply M-1A was reported by the Federal Reserve as falling to a seasonally adjusted average of \$363.9 billion in the week ended May 20 from \$364.9 billion the previous week.

The broader money supply known as M-1B fell to an average of \$427.4 billion in the week from \$428.6 billion a week ago, the Federal Reserve reported.

The previous week's figures were revised downward.

The May 13 figure for M-1A was revised downward by \$100 million. The May 13 figure for M-1B was revised downward by \$200 million. For the latest four weeks M-1A averaged \$364.8 billion, a 2.9 percent rate of decline from 13 weeks ago. M-1B averaged \$428.7 billion in the four weeks, a 10.9 percent rate of increase in the statistical quarter.

Stock brokers said they were disappointed no other major bank had followed Thursday's lead by Chase Manhattan Bank in lowering its prime lending rate a half point to 20 percent.

Experts noted that the federal funds rate banks charge one another for overnight loans have declined in the last couple of days, cutting borrowing costs for banks.

The brokers said investors still have to contend with considerable uncertainty about the economy, which has been showing more strength than anticipated.

Spunkel Optimistic
Beryl Spunkel, undersecretary of the Treasury, said Friday that interest rates will fall once the financial markets realize the Reagan administration means what it says about seriously fighting inflation.

In remarks prepared for delivery at a conference board meeting in Chicago, he said the administration will work in harmony with the Federal Reserve to reduce the money supply.

"I am now convinced that the Fed will meet its stated objective, a steady reduction in the rate of money growth," he said.

Mr. Spunkel said such a reduction, combined with the administration's proposed tax cuts, would cut inflation while restoring economic vitality.

Active Stocks
On the NYSE floor, Mission Insurance was active with a block of 432,600 shares crossed at \$6.

General Tire & Rubber made the first following block trades of 100,000 shares at 27 and 100,000 shares at 27 1/2.

Texas Instruments was sharply lower in heavy trading. The company said it is laying off 2,800 workers because of weakness in the semiconductor business.

Computervision, which lost a point Thursday, was on the downside. The company, which declared a 2-for-1 stock split, says it expects its earnings and sales growth to slow to 40-to-50 percent for the current year.

Merck, a Dow Jones industrial average component that rose 3 1/2 points Thursday, was higher after a delayed opening. The government has tentatively approved the sale of the company's new heart drug.

Markets Closed
The Brussels stock market was closed Friday for local holiday.

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Money Uneased

Washington Post Service

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Second, the less developed countries, long in a back seat at the IMF, are gaining power at the expense of the industrial nations, which are putting up most of the new money acquired by the IMF.

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This strong ideological line appears to have soured some of the smaller industrial nations, which have been affected by soaring interest rates. At the Gabon session, Belgium and Holland, which might have gone along with the U.S. proposal, abstained instead of voting for Sir Geoffrey.

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When Sir Geoffrey got to Gabon last week, he found that not only was the issue not settled, but in an otherwise lackluster event, it was the main topic of interest.

It probably did not help that Mr. Reagan himself never showed up for the Gabon meeting, having been called back to Washington by President Reagan to help lobby Congress for the president's tax legislation. And West German Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer, who might have pitched in for Sir Geoffrey, also decided to pass up Gabon when he heard that Mr. Reagan was not attending.

The end result is symbolic of two important trends that are sure to be aired further in Lausanne next week where many key figures, including Mr. Reagan, will gather for the American Bankers Association international monetary conference.

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| Cyprus (air) | \$ 115.00 | \$ 63.00 | Norway (air) | \$ 165.00 | \$ 92.00 |
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OPEC Price Freeze A Break for Reagan

By Leonard Silk

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Greeks thought the most important attribute of a military commander was to be lucky, and that goes for economic policy-makers as well. Thus far, President Reagan seems to have the luck of the Irish. He has just had a big helping hand in his inflation fight from, of all places, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

At their meeting in Geneva this week, the OPEC oil ministers, after

NEWS ANALYSIS

failing to agree on a unified price, decided to freeze oil prices where they are, in a range of \$32 to \$41 a barrel. That may not sound like much progress, but it was enough to knock down the spot market once again, and some analysts expect gasoline prices to drop as much as 10 to 15 cents a gallon.

Admittedly, oil prices would go up again if OPEC could just mop up the world oil glut, as they mean to do by restraining oil production. But Saudi Arabia says it intends to keep producing 10 million barrels a day. The Saudis are afraid they undermined their own long-term market by permitting the oil price to shoot up more than 150 percent in 1979 and 1980, thereby spurring non-OPEC energy production and conservation by oil-importing countries.

Headly Brew

The other OPEC producers, which have far lower reserves than the Saudis and are pursuing a short-run profit-maximizing strategy, are unwilling to commit themselves to cut output by more than 1.5 million barrels a day. That is not enough to close the excess of supply over demand, estimated at 2 million to 3 million barrels a day.

This could spell serious political trouble, not just for OPEC but also for Israel and the oil-importing

countries. For the most effective way of cutting oil output and raising oil prices in the past has been via a political upheaval, such as the Arab-Israeli war of 1973 or the Iranian revolution and Iraq-Iran war of 1979-80. One does not have to be an economic determinist to be wary of a new outbreak of trouble big enough to cut world oil supplies and strengthen oil prices. But political, religious or ethnic motivation, joined to strong economic interest, is a heady brew.

But Mr. Reagan's luck — and that of the U.S. consuming public — may hold at least until the December meeting of OPEC. That would constitute an opportunity for the administration to try to bring down interest rates now that the OPEC price explosion is no longer putting intense pressure on monetary policy and interest rates, as it did last year.

In its recent report to Congress on monetary policy and the performance of the economy last year, the Fed said it had refused to accommodate the inflationary pressures imposed on the U.S. economy by the skyrocketing OPEC oil price. This the Fed refused to do, it said, because the external oil price increases would have led to "a ratcheting upward of the trend rate of inflation."

But in setting ranges for monetary growth below what would have been required to accommodate the climbing oil prices, the Fed conceded that it helped to impose strong financial restraints on economic activity. These restraints eased pressures on the markets for goods and services, created excess capacity and helped drive up interest rates, but without slowing the momentum of inflation.

The Fed thinks it did pretty well under the circumstances, insisting that "inflation did not abate in 1980, but neither did it gain new momentum, as many feared it might." Rather, the increases in most price indexes were about the same in 1980 as in 1979, with the gross national product price deflator rising by 9.5 percent, a little more than in 1979, and the Consumer Price Index rising 12.5 percent, a little less.

But if the current outlook for world oil prices after the OPEC meeting in Geneva is for stability, the Fed might be able to ease monetary policy a bit and nudge interest rates down. The Fed, however, is under extreme pressure from the monetarists in the Reagan administration to do no easing.

The administration appears to want to seize the opportunity to use the Fed to roll back inflation through a cutback in monetary growth, counting on Reagan luck to get the economy through without a financial crunch.

French Output Slide Is Reported to Stop

Reuters

PARIS — French industrial production has stopped declining but the improvement is only expected to be temporary, the National Statistics Institute said Friday.

The institute's monthly economic survey said order book levels remain low in all sectors and demand from abroad is not improving. Stocks of finished products are still considered too high. The slow trend toward a lower rate of production cost-inflation continues, it added.

Robots Will Serve Hamburgers As Restaurant Enters Space Age

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Restaurant patrons who complain that their waiter or waitress has acted like a robot will be pleased to know that a small fast-food restaurant near Windsor, Ontario, plans to inaugurate robot "waitresses" this summer.

Nation's Restaurant News, a trade publication, reports that the Burgerworld International chain will open a prototype restaurant, where the serving staff will consist of three \$20,000 robots.

Customers sitting at horseshoe-shaped counters will give their orders directly to the cook in the kitchen via intercom. When the order is ready, the cook programs each robot to serve the food. The robots can tote four trays at a time and serve nine tables in 72 seconds, a feat rarely matched by people.

Diane Farewell, the author of the article, says the robots "look something like R2-D2 of 'Star Wars,'" and "each has interchangeable heads with different flashing lights and 'personalities' so the customers don't get bored with the same robots all the time."

Wayne Obie, developer of the robots, says "they cost less than waitresses, don't call in sick, ask for raises, take coffee breaks or complain that their feet hurt."

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

| Britain | 1981 | 1980 | Year | 1981 | 1980 |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| International Thomson | 215.2 | 191.0 | Revenue | 233,400.0 | 249,410.0 |
| 1st Quarter | 2.4 | 4.5 | Profits | 3,200.0 | 1,010.0 |
| Per Share | 1.7 | 3.2 | | | |

| Canada | 1981 | 1980 | Year | 1981 | 1980 |
|----------------------|-------|------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Royal Bank of Canada | 104.8 | 75.1 | Revenue | 681,131.0 | 671,240.0 |
| 2nd Quarter | 1.25 | 1.03 | Profits | 6,000.0 | 3,810.0 |
| Net Income | 1.25 | 1.03 | | | |
| Per Share | 2.97 | 2.10 | | | |

| Japan | 1981 | 1980 | Year | 1981 | 1980 |
|----------------------|----------|----------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank | 13,540.0 | 13,940.0 | Revenue | 1,720,000.0 | 1,440,000.0 |
| 6 Months | 13,540.0 | 13,940.0 | Profits | 23,790.0 | 9,200.0 |
| Net Income | 13,540.0 | 13,940.0 | | | |

| United States | 1981 | 1980 | Year | 1981 | 1980 |
|---------------|----------|----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Fuji Bank | 16,410.0 | 16,420.0 | Revenue | 267,120.0 | 201,180.0 |
| 6 Months | 16,410.0 | 16,420.0 | Profits | 4,670.0 | 234.0 |
| Net Income | 16,410.0 | 16,420.0 | | | |

| United States | 1981 | 1980 | Year | 1981 | 1980 |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| Full Photo Film | 216,110.0 | 194,460.0 | Revenue | 1,320,000.0 | 1,100,000.0 |
| Half-Year | 216,110.0 | 194,460.0 | Profits | 4,930.0 | 7,570.0 |
| Revenue | 216,110.0 | 194,460.0 | | | |

| United States | 1981 | 1980 | Year | 1981 | 1980 |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Furukawa Electric | 406,050.0 | 307,820.0 | Revenue | 418,150.0 | 405,870.0 |
| 6 Months | 406,050.0 | 307,820.0 | Profits | 6,980.0 | 9,660.0 |
| Revenue | 406,050.0 | 307,820.0 | | | |

| United States | 1981 | 1980 | Year | 1981 | 1980 |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Nippon Light Metal | 277,430.0 | 265,280.0 | Revenue | 277,430.0 | 265,280.0 |
| 6 Months | 277,430.0 | 265,280.0 | Profits | 6,000.0 | 9,700.0 |
| Revenue | 277,430.0 | 265,280.0 | | | |

| United States | 1981 | 1980 | Year | 1981 | 1980 |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| Nippon Steel | 3,110,000.0 | 2,840,000.0 | Revenue | 3,110,000.0 | 2,840,000.0 |
| 6 Months | 3,110,000.0 | 2,840,000.0 | Profits | 71,000.0 | 105,770.0 |
| Revenue | 3,110,000.0 | 2,840,000.0 | | | |

| United States | 1981 | 1980 | Year | 1981 | 1980 |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| Nissan Motor | 3,020,000.0 | 2,740,000.0 | Revenue | 3,020,000.0 | 2,740,000.0 |
| 6 Months | 3,020,000.0 | 2,740,000.0 | Profits | 85,910.0 | 87,460.0 |
| Revenue | 3,020,000.0 | 2,740,000.0 | | | |

| United States | 1981 | 1980 | Year | 1981 | 1980 |
|---------------|----------|----------|---------|----------|----------|
| Sumitomo Bank | 15,730.0 | 15,730.0 | Revenue | 15,730.0 | 15,730.0 |
| 6 Months | 15,730.0 | 15,730.0 | Profits | 15,730.0 | 15,730.0 |
| Revenue | 15,730.0 | 15,730.0 | | | |

| United States | 1981 | 1980 | Year | 1981 | 1980 |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| Sumitomo Metal Ind. | 1,310,000.0 | 1,220,000.0 | Revenue | 1,310,000.0 | 1,220,000.0 |
| 6 Months | 1,310,000.0 | 1,220,000.0 | Profits | 46,530.0 | 36,930.0 |
| Revenue | 1,310,000.0 | 1,220,000.0 | | | |

| United States | 1981 | 1980 | Year | 1981 | 1980 |
|---------------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|
| Escom | 848.1 | 727.3 | Revenue | 848.1 | 727.3 |
| 2nd Quarter | 848.1 | 727.3 | Profits | 27.67 | 18.29 |
| Revenue | 848.1 | 727.3 | | | |

| United States | 1981 | 1980 | Year | 1981 | 1980 |
|---------------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|
| Stevens | 510.8 | 515.5 | Revenue | 510.8 | 515.5 |
| 2nd Quarter | 510.8 | 515.5 | Profits | 2.8 | 4.4 |
| Revenue | 510.8 | 515.5 | | | |

| United States | 1981 | 1980 | Year | 1981 | 1980 |
|---------------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|
| Escom | 848.1 | 727.3 | Revenue | 848.1 | 727.3 |
| 2nd Quarter | 848.1 | 727.3 | Profits | 27.67 | 18.29 |
| Revenue | 848.1 | 727.3 | | | |

Jamaica to Sell Off Nationalized Firm

By John Huey

AP Wire Service

KINGSTON, Jamaica — Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga's administration plans an ambitious effort to return numerous enterprises that were nationalized by Mr. Seaga's predecessor, Michael Manley, to private ownership.

Jamaica seems headed for a national yard sale of sorts, with anywhere from 15 to 50 companies set to go on the block. They include a dry dock company, a dairy processor, a paper company, some agricultural companies, a few manufacturers, even a newspaper — The Daily News.

"We're already getting inquiries, both local and international, into concerns that we haven't decided to divest yet," said R.N.A. Henriques, the chairman of the government's newly formed Committee on Divestiture.

National Hotels & Properties, a government company that owns 14 hotels making up the largest chain in the Caribbean, lost almost \$100 million over the last 33 months. Mr. Seaga wants to shed such losses and hopes that new and more vigorous operation of eight of those hotels will help Jamaica's sagging tourist industry — thus increasing the foreign-exchange earnings that are vital to general economic recovery here.

For divestiture to make any real difference, first the hotel effort must succeed. "In terms of trying to reduce the size of the public sector, this is the most important commitment," a hotel official said.

Unfortunately for Jamaica, most of its government hotels, which make up about half the hotel rooms in the country, are in a state of disrepair and disrepute. In many cases, the government bought the hotels only because it held the mortgage guarantees and private owners' (several of them U.S. investors) threatened to close the hotels after the Manley government's anti-American rhetoric and publicity over violence severely damaged Jamaica's tourist industry in 1976 and 1977.

The government hotels up for grabs are varied. On the bleak end is the almost-vacant Inter-Continental Kingston, a 111-room high-rise in a little-traveled downtown

House Approves Cleanup Delay

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — U.S. steel-makers would be allowed to delay compliance with federal clean air laws up to three years under legislation approved overwhelmingly in the House.

If passed by the Senate as expected, extensions would be granted on a case-by-case basis providing the resulting savings are spent on improving existing plants. The so-called stretch-out bill, which passed the House 322-3 Thursday, is designed to help modernize the steel industry. It would enable companies to postpone the Dec. 31, 1982, cleanup deadline under the federal Clean Air Act. The maximum delay under the bill would be until Dec. 31, 1985.

waterfront development in the brainchild, years ago. Seaga. Equally unappealing run down New Kingston Hotel. On the b end of the financial specu Negri Beach Village, a bc 280-room "club" hotel that to U.S. package vacationers, ested in nudism, marijuana, ing and lewd parlor games.

The government is intere driving a hard bargain. I not ruling out selling the ho is primarily seeking long-ter ing agreements with guarante turns for the government — usual arrangement for the in tional hotel business.

"A lot of people want to rather than lease, the hotel d said, "because they feel th of Jamaican hotels will rise ly. We agree."

Bid on Oil, Gas Sets Record for Offshore Tract

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — A \$333.6 million has been bid federal oil and gas lease on a tract in the ocean off Point Conception, Calif., by a partnership Chevron USA and Phillips Petroleum.

The tract was one of 111 in Santa Maria Basin, lying off coast between Point Conception and Morro Bay, that the Interior Department had on the an block Thursday at the Am Convention Center.

Eighty-one of the tracts, 301 bids totaling nearly \$4.9 lion. Thirty tracts, mostly e farthest out to sea, attracted bids. The sealed bids were ac panied by cash payments of percent of the bid's total — ne \$1 billion. The 81 high bids to \$22.7 billion.

Although the sale set a re for the largest single bid received on a federal parcel, according to a government spok man, the overall totals fell shor a sale last fall of federal Oil Continental Shelf leases in Gulf of Mexico, which received tal bids of \$7.1 billion and a Gulf of \$2.6 billion.

But the sale was a record California, where the prev record for all bids was \$1.7 bill for parcels in the Santa Bar Channel in 1968. The prev record for a single tract bid, \$105 million in 1975.

Treasury Opposes To Ailing U.S. Thrift

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Housing Banking Committee Chairman Ferdinand St Germain said Friday that the U.S. Treasury is opposi to legislation aiding savings a loan institutions.

The Rhode Island Demo said he was informed by the Treasury secretary's office of the decision. Mr. St Germain has been trying to develop legislation sin last October to aid thrift institutions.

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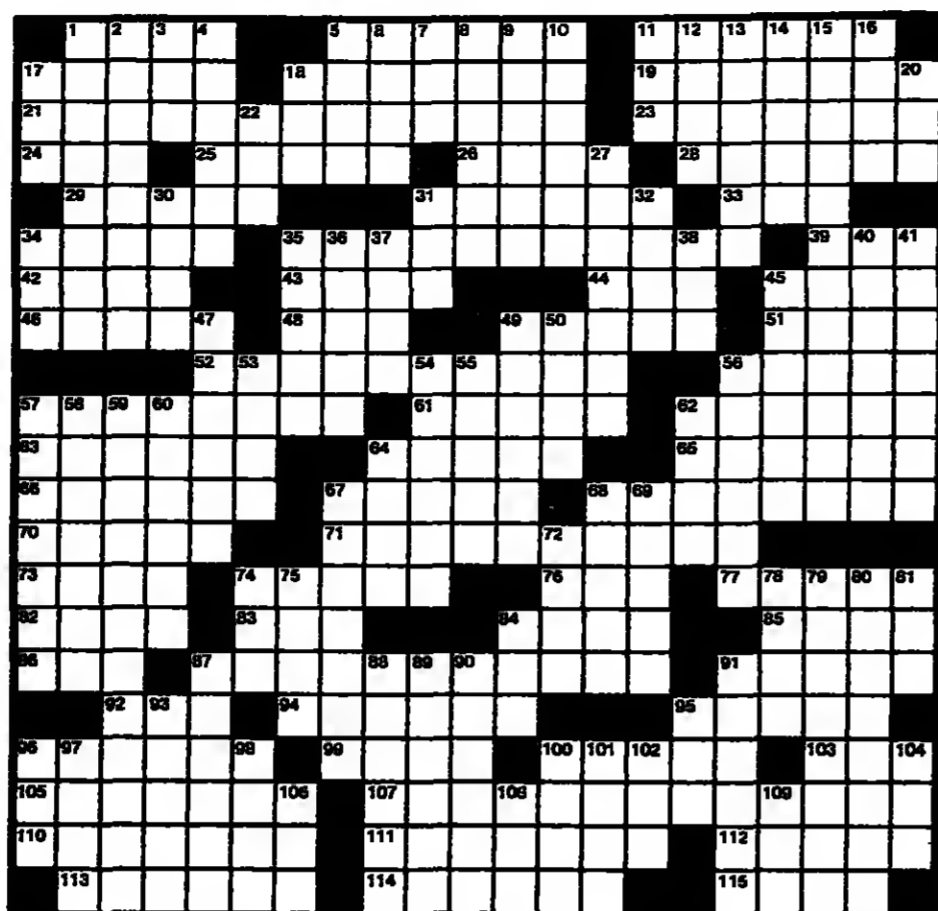
CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
EUGENE T. MALESKA

Possible Possessives By Richard Silvestri

ACROSS
1 Hardy heroine
5 Lively dances
11 Tuck and
Laurence
17 Send down
18 County in
Texas
19 Overwhelm by
argument
21 Actor's golf
stroke
23 Certain
secretaries
24 Sheep in its
second year
25 Barman's
virtuoso
26 R.P.I. or F.I.T.
28 Gloomy
29 Transcript
item
31 Traveling
theoretically
33 Grid flag-
thrower
34 Musical
shedskin
35 Educator's
passage
39 Mill
decoration
42 Actor Jacques
43 Brooklyn
developer
44 Bikini part
46 It multiplies
by dividing
48 Tea holder
49 Place for pins
51 Ludwig
52 Painter's
achievement
56 Midway
accomplish
57 Free
58 Baving
rounded
projections
62 "Streetcar
cry
63 A bee—
bonnet

ACROSS
64 Toothsome
65 Square dance
V.I.P.
66 Dagger
67 January
registrant
68 Cannery
employees
70 Assume as fact
71 Citizen's
foreign coin
73 Slaughter of
St. Louis
74 Bombs
76 Mien
77 Kitchen utensil
82 Fissure
83 Promissory
84 Olive genus
85 Bell
attachment
86 Former
campus org.
87 Doris's tennis
play
81 1929
occurrence
92 "Mutual
Friend"
94 Modern-day
gramophone
95 Make straight
96 Axilla
98 Grouper and
Browne
100 Small
American bird
103 W.W. II front
105 Juvenile
apparel
107 Mrs. Skirvin
110 Hay-fever
symptoms
111 Like Zeno
112 Youngest
113 Collar
114 Forcible
restraint
115 Polygraph
indications



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS
1 HARDY HEROINE
5 LIVELY DANCES
11 TUCK AND
LAURENCE
17 SEND DOWN
18 COUNTY IN
TEXAS
19 OVERWHELM BY
ARGUMENT
21 ACTOR'S GOLF
STROKE
23 CERTAIN
SECRETARIES
24 SHEEP IN ITS
SECOND YEAR
25 BARMAN'S
VIRTUOSO
26 R.P.I. OR F.I.T.
28 GLOOMY
29 TRANSCRIPT
ITEM
31 TRAVELING
THEORETICALLY
33 GRID FLAG-
THROWER
34 MUSICAL
SHEDSKIN
35 EDUCATOR'S
PASSAGE
39 MILL
DECORATION
42 ACTOR JACQUES
43 BROOKLYN
DEVELOPER
44 BIKINI PART
46 IT MULTIPLIES
BY DIVIDING
48 TEA HOLDER
49 PLACE FOR PINS
51 LUDWIG
52 PAINTER'S
ACHIEVEMENT
56 MIDWAY
ACCOMPLISH
57 FREE
58 BAVING
ROUNDED
PROJECTIONS
62 "STREETCAR
CRY
63 A BEE—
BONNET

DOWN

1 Wire
2 Leave home, in
a way
3 On-bracketed
word
4 Unfaltering
5 Beamfort-scale
reading
6 Assesvate
7 Beat soundly
8 "Your place
is?"
9 P.D.Q.
10 Liberty
11 TV watchdog
12 What buffalo
do
13 Hereditary
14 Blazing
15 Director's race
16 Anne and
Marie

DOWN

17 When we
"spring
ahead"
18 A.F.C. plus
N.F.C.
20 Nice time of
year
22 Pindar opus
27 Drinking glass
30 Nissan,
formerly
31 Accolade for
Manolette
32 Slightly cooked
34 — glance
35 Facing the
pitcher
36 Steaming
37 State flower of
Utah
38 Con word

DOWN

40 Partner of
Meara
41 Wine stocks
45 Described
47 Demon, in
Arabic
mythology
48 White
elephant, e.g.
50 Plumbum
53 Orient
54 Natural
abilities
55 Russian coin
58 More
hackneyed
57 They call a
spade a tipade
58 Chanted
59 Actress's sons
60 Muster
62 Analyze verse

DOWN

64 Rebuff
67 Bottom-line
items
68 Killy, a.g.
69 Unit equal to
200 milligrams
72 Presidential
pouch
74 Cry heard at
Elsinore
75 Lane of comics
78 Dies
79 Protect from
depletion
80 Apostolic
messages
81 Kind of rm.
84 Surprised
sound
87 Entablature
part
88 Yokod

DOWN

89 Mosaic gold
90 Rankie
91 Impart motion
92 What this is:
Abbr.
96 — poetica
97 Writer Jaffee
98 After do
100 D.V.M.'s
101 Rainbow
102 Fabulous bird
104 Atop, poetical
ally
106 Speedy plane
108 Fosses, in
Edinburgh
part
109 Father of
Phineas

WEATHER

| | HIGH | C | F | LOW | | HIGH | C | F | LOW | |
|---------------|------|----|----|-----|----------|----------------|----|-----|-----|--------|
| ALBUQUERQUE | 22 | 72 | 15 | 59 | Fair | LOS ANGELES | 22 | 72 | 57 | Cloudy |
| AMSTERDAM | 19 | 67 | 14 | 56 | Fair | MADRID | 17 | 63 | 14 | Cloudy |
| ANKARA | 24 | 75 | 14 | 59 | Fair | MANILA | 32 | 90 | 24 | Fair |
| ANTWERP | 18 | 64 | 14 | 57 | Fair | MEXICO CITY | 24 | 76 | 15 | Cloudy |
| AUCKLAND | 18 | 64 | 14 | 57 | Fair | MIAMI | 32 | 90 | 24 | Cloudy |
| BANGKOK | 36 | 97 | 27 | 81 | Cloudy | MILAN | 21 | 70 | 10 | Cloudy |
| BEIRUT | 22 | 72 | 11 | 52 | Cloudy | MONTREAL | 21 | 70 | 10 | Cloudy |
| BELGRADE | 22 | 72 | 11 | 52 | Overcast | MOSCOW | 27 | 81 | 16 | Fair |
| BERLIN | 19 | 67 | 14 | 56 | Cloudy | MUNICH | 17 | 63 | 14 | Cloudy |
| BRUSSELS | 17 | 63 | 11 | 52 | Cloudy | NASSAU | 31 | 88 | 24 | Fair |
| BUCHAREST | 22 | 72 | 13 | 55 | Cloudy | NEW DELHI | 39 | 102 | 29 | Cloudy |
| BUDAPEST | 20 | 68 | 14 | 57 | Cloudy | NEW YORK | 27 | 81 | 16 | Cloudy |
| BUENOS AIRES | 27 | 81 | 14 | 57 | Fair | NICE | 20 | 68 | 14 | Cloudy |
| CAIRO | 32 | 90 | 17 | 63 | Fair | OSLO | 17 | 63 | 14 | Cloudy |
| CASABLANCA | 24 | 76 | 14 | 57 | Fair | PARIS | 15 | 59 | 10 | Cloudy |
| CHICAGO | 23 | 73 | 17 | 59 | Fair | PEKING | 17 | 63 | 14 | Cloudy |
| COPENHAGEN | 17 | 63 | 8 | 46 | Fair | PRAGUE | 18 | 64 | 14 | Cloudy |
| COSTA DEL SOL | 22 | 72 | 13 | 55 | Fair | RIO DE JANEIRO | 27 | 81 | 16 | Fair |
| DAVOS | 15 | 59 | 7 | 45 | Overcast | SAO PAULO | 25 | 77 | 17 | Fair |
| EDINBURGH | 14 | 57 | 7 | 45 | Foggy | SEBIL | 27 | 81 | 16 | Fair |
| FLORENCE | 22 | 72 | 13 | 55 | Cloudy | SINGAPORE | 24 | 76 | 15 | Cloudy |
| FRANKFURT | 18 | 64 | 14 | 57 | Cloudy | STOCKHOLM | 19 | 64 | 14 | Cloudy |
| GENEVA | 15 | 59 | 11 | 52 | Showers | SYDNEY | 20 | 68 | 14 | Cloudy |
| HONG KONG | 31 | 88 | 8 | 46 | Cloudy | TAIPEI | 28 | 82 | 17 | Fair |
| HONG KONG | 31 | 88 | 27 | 81 | Overcast | TENRAN | 39 | 102 | 29 | Cloudy |
| HOUSTON | 32 | 90 | 24 | 75 | Cloudy | TEL AVIV | 39 | 102 | 29 | Cloudy |
| ISTANBUL | 22 | 72 | 11 | 52 | Cloudy | TOKYO | 27 | 81 | 16 | Cloudy |
| JAKARTA | 22 | 72 | 11 | 52 | Cloudy | TUNIS | 31 | 88 | 24 | Fair |
| JERUSALEM | 32 | 90 | 27 | 77 | Fair | VIENNA | 20 | 68 | 14 | Cloudy |
| JOHANNESBURG | 20 | 68 | 13 | 55 | Fair | WASHINGTON | 28 | 82 | 17 | Cloudy |
| LA PALMAS | 22 | 72 | 13 | 55 | Fair | ZURICH | 17 | 63 | 14 | Cloudy |
| LIMA | 20 | 68 | 11 | 52 | Foggy | | | | | |
| LISBON | 22 | 72 | 13 | 55 | Cloudy | | | | | |
| LONDON | 16 | 61 | 10 | 50 | Showers | | | | | |

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

BOOKS

LA PRESIDENTA

By Lois Gould. Linden Press/Simon & Schuster. 349 pp. \$14.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

ONE must be careful on contemplating Lois Gould's new novel, her fifth, especially because her last novel, "A Sea Change," was carelessly reviewed. Gould, after "Such Good Friends," "Necessary Objects" and "Final Analysis," seems to be as wary of writing smart New York novels as many readers are of reading them. She is more interested these days in power and androgyny, in myth and regeneration, than she is in being clever. Nevertheless she can't help being clever.

"La Presidenta" is an imaginative reworking of the story of Eva, Isabel and Juan Peron. It is not a Broadway musical, although one of Gould's many ironies is that such a story was perhaps doomed to be a Broadway musical; it is history as pulp literature. Another of her ironies is that there seems to be, in Spanish, no word for a female president. "La Presidenta" refers to the wife of the president. A third, and crucial, irony is that Eva, achieved power, however briefly, and over languages under house arrest. Juan, on doubt wearing his gold cross and his piano-keyboard ring, canceled his subscription to the desire and the spasm.

For Gould, Argentina is Pradera, Eva is Rosa Andujar, Isabel is Maria Blanca and Juan is Carlos Montero. Rosa, abused by just about everybody, obsessed by a statue of the Virgin whose tears won't fall and by the image of La Muerte in a bad movie, runs away to San Luis, instead of Buenos Aires, at age 13, to become a part-time prostitute, a part-time radio-soap-opera star and the full-time mistress of Carlos, who advances from colonel to general to vice president to bush-league Mussolini. Maria Blanca, having modeled herself on Rosa, will meet Carlos in his Spanish exile and return with him, and with the served corpse of Rosa, to Pradera in time for the final act. We move from tango to flamenco.

"Diamond Tears" and a Red Smile
Who is Rosa? The culture — and Gould — insists on her being the Red Queen, the desecrated Virgin, the whore and the witch. She is composed of statues and flags, "diamond tears," a red smile and a dead child. She is betrayed by every important man in her life — her father, her brother, her priest, her doctor and her husband — most of whom are tiresomely preoccupied with sodomy, fellatio and pedophilia. We are being told something about the politics of sex and violence.

Only when Rosa is in her crystal coffin, full of the usual preserves topped by the latest Hollywood hairdo, is she safe for mythology: the Madonna and the whore. She is mythologized, actually, by the ocmagazines, the cinema, the ballet, the parade and the comic book. The media are the mythologizers. "La Presidenta" relies heavily on media misrepresentations of reality, on the carnival, the circus, the gossip column, the soap opera, the costume party at which everybody wears a mask. It is as if history, like the treacherous Chi-

had romantic movies. Or a porno-graphic short.
We must pause here to consider Gould's language. It is a hybrid of English and Spanish, with a phrase in one tongue forever explaining a phrase in the other. Spanish is stuck like peppercorns in the English omelet, whereas the rhythm aspires always to be Latin.

Sometimes this works. Dr. Ceballos seems to specialize in embalming. "In truth, one might hear that he bathed the cuerpo for 70 days in a black salt from a waterless sea. And that he could, with two swift strokes of a curved silver oocle, draw the brain and the heart of a woman through the ventanas of the nose."

More often, it confounds, a weird mixture of singsong Spanish and pidgin English. Why "factoria" every time, when "factory" would do? It makes a reader shake his head, and then, "the whisper" of Dr. Ceballos, which is "poussé" like the oil of a dangerous plant, or "the dark eyes" of Rosa, which "glazed ome with a fierce light," or the assurances of Juanita: "You will be his wife. This I know." Not to mention the fingers of Maria Blanca when they "slid down his body like trickles of rain."

For a while, I thought the language itself was supposed to be pulpy, in the service of the theme of what Jorge Luis Borges has called "a crass mythology." Now, I'm not sure. The hybrid is hard to achieve. Hemingway's combination of Italian and English in "A Farewell to Arms" was persuasive, his Spanish and English in "For Whom the Bell Tolls" was silly. Malraux, in China with "Man's Fate," was fine; in Spain, with "Man's Hope," he was distinctly uncomfortable. Graham Greene and Joan Didion have had similar problems. Maybe it looks too easy.

Still, we become accustomed. In certain arias — "La Presidenta" is an opera, not a musical — the hybrid sings. Dr. Ceballos, La Muerte himself, dealing with Chulo between railroad cars on Rosa's silver train is splendid. Finally, as if the rhythm had been beaten into our heads, we are prepared for Gould's principal point: The pop-cultural pulp that created an Eva is not very different from the pop-cultural pulp that created a Madonna or an Isis; it is male pornography. Here is an exhilarating risk.

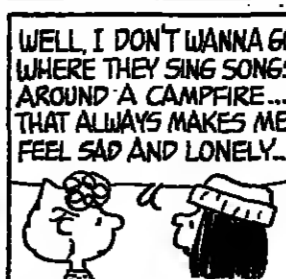
John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

Lock of Lincoln's Hair
Auctioned for \$2,200

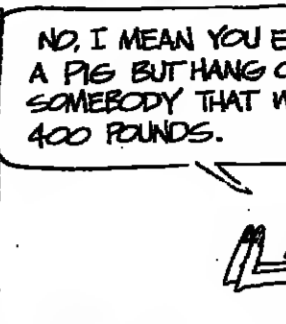
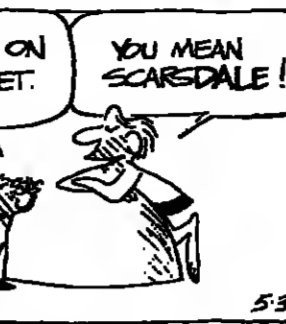
NEW YORK — A lock of Abraham Lincoln's hair has been sold to an anonymous buyer for \$2,200. The hair, "mostly brown with a few strands of gray," was sold from the collection of Lincolniana owned by Dorothy Mervin Lincoln.

Also sold at the auction Thursday was the certificate granting permission to Peter Relyea to "remove the remains of Abraham Lincoln" for interment. It was sold to a Philadelphia autograph dealer, Bruce Gen-

PEANUTS



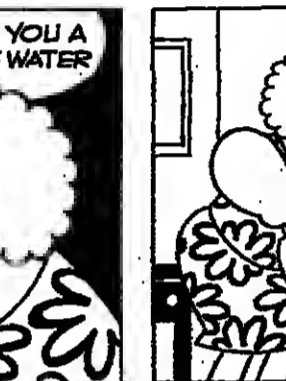
B.C.



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WIZARD OF ID



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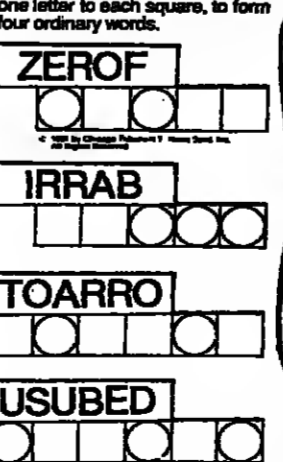


DONESBURY



JUMBLE.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer: ZERO, IRAB, TOAR, USUBED

Dennis the Menace

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: WILL THIS DRINK PUT HAIR ON? — A "WIG"



Connors and Lendl Gain; Lasne Thrashes Panatta

Agency Dispatches
Highly-seeded Jimmy Connors and Ivan Lendl had to wait until the French Open to meet in the French Open semifinals, while a 17-year-old Italian, Adriano Panatta, ended the title reign of Bjorn Borg.

Lasne, who made his debut in the Italian Open last week, defeated Panatta, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4, while Lendl came within a point of defeating Connors, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4, while Connors won, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.

Connors, the No. 2 seed, met unexpected problems against Gabriel Uppel of Spain before winning, 6-3, 6-7, 6-4, 6-2.

Meanwhile, the two top women's seeds, defending champion Chris Evert Lloyd and Martina Navratilova, stormed through their second-round matches to raise their chances of meeting in the June 6 final.

In the first round, Panatta, 30, had produced the event's biggest upset by beating No. 8 seed Harold Solomon of the United States. But, saying afterward that he had been weakened by a bout of flu, it was a different Panatta Friday.

The Italian started badly, slipping to 0-3 and dropping the first set. It was only when he began to make any headway, Panatta took the second set and seemed on the way to winning the third, but his will seemed suddenly to snap when, after narrowly failing to break Uppel's service, he lost his own and fell behind, 4-3.

He did not win another game.

Connors and John McEnroe, leading contenders for Bjorn Borg's French Open crown, joined the Swede in the third round, but did so in sharply contrasting styles.

brought him the French title in 1973. He reached the third round by reducing Patrick Proisy of France to a luckless sparring partner, winning, 6-1, 6-2, 6-0.

Fourth-seeded Gene Mayer of the United States continued impressively, carving out a 6-4, 6-2, 6-1 second-round victory over South African Ray Moore.

Mayer was joined in the third round by sixth-seeded Guillermo Vilas of Argentina and No. 11 seed Yannick Noah of France. Vilas, champion here in 1977, crushed Frenchman Pascal Portes, 6-2, 6-3, 6-0, while Noah was given a testing by Chilean Hans Gildemeister before winning, 7-6, 1-6, 6-4, 6-3.



Thierry Tulasne
... Easing home against Panatta, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3, 6-0.

The Strike in Abeyance, Baseball Looks to Courts

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Major league baseball players did not strike Friday. But a strike could come as early as next Thursday or as late as June 1, 1982. And if the club owners produce a significantly revised proposal on compensation for free agents, there may be no strike at all.

In an appearance before Judge Henry F. Werker in U.S. District Court here Thursday, representatives of the players and owners agreed to extend the deadline by which the players must strike.

Werker also scheduled for Wednesday in Rochester a hearing on the National Labor Relations Board's request for a preliminary injunction against the owners' player relations committee and the clubs.

to bargain in good faith and has said that the players have a right to receive financial data from the clubs for bargaining purposes.

A Step Further
Now, in seeking an injunction that would delay any free-agent compensation for a year, the board appears to have gone ever further in the players' behalf. An administrative law judge will hear the board's case against the owners beginning June 15 in New York.

Werker will hear the board's petition for the preliminary injunction in Rochester because he will be sitting in District Court there for two weeks beginning Monday.

Negotiations between the owners and players groups also figure to be affected. Ken Moffett, the federal mediator who has been overseeing those talks, said he did not expect to generate any interest in further talks until Werker rules on the request for an injunction.

quested by the NLRB, the players could strike next season by June 1.

"In order to restore the status quo, we're saying the matter should be put off with the same timetable as 1981 for 1982," said Daniel Silverman, New York regional director of the NLRB, who brought the petition before Werker.

Some baseball people say the injunction proceeding and the NLRB hearing could be rendered academic because the owners will decide to avoid the potential risks involved in both matters.

Open Books?
One risk is that the owners might have to open their books to the players, an action that would trouble some owners. "The data issue is more important than the compensation issue," said one lawyer close to the owners.

Another risk is that, if the players went on strike and the owners were found guilty of violating labor law, the players' work stoppage would become an unfair-labor-practice strike. In that event, under certain circumstances, the players could be entitled to pay lost during the strike. Then the owners could be faced with the loss of their strike insurance.

"If there is a judicial finding that the owners negotiated in bad faith," said a lawyer for one of the companies holding part of the \$50 million in insurance, "the coverage question could be up in the air."

These possibilities could induce the owners to move away from the compensation proposal the players have rejected for some time. A year would be acceptable to the players or that the players would find negotiable.

Sport Cheating: Pros and Con Men

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — When the Indianapolis 500 officials took down Bobby Unser's number and declared Mario Andretti the winner of Sunday's race, the issue was not so much that Unser had cheated as it was that he had been caught cheating.

When the yellow caution light is on at Indianapolis, a driver is not supposed to pass other cars. Unser passed "eight or nine" cars, according to Tom Binford, the chief steward. Unser formally appealed that ruling to the U.S. Automobile Club Thursday, charging that Andretti passed cars, too.

"One ball had a cut an inch long, like someone had slowly cut it with a razor. Kunkel finally walked out there and Honeycutt showed something away that Hal McRae picked up — a piece of sandpaper. And then Kunkel found the piece of tape on Honeycutt's finger with a thumbtack in it."

"Do your pitchers cheat, too?"
"No," Frey replied with a smile. "But sometimes you have to throw a sinker to some people."

"What about the Ivory Soap ball that the A's throw?"
"I don't know what they're doing over there, but some of our hitters think they're doing something. Art Fowler has been around for 30 years. He might know something about Ivory Soap and sandpaper and thumbtacks."

and more now, the rules seem to be made to be broken.

It's against the rules in any sport to use drugs — on an animal or on a human. But it happens more and more.

It's against boxing's rules for a trainer to use too much tape in wrapping a fighter's hands in order to create a "bar of tape" across the knuckles that is almost as lethal as a bar of iron. But it happens.

It's also against the rules to "break the glove," pushing the horseshair inside the glove away from the knuckle area so that the boxer's punch will be virtually a taped hand. But it happens.

It's against the tennis rules to create unnecessary delays during a match, thereby unfairly disrupting an opponent's concentration and rhythm. But it happens.

It's against the hockey rules for a player's stick blade to be curved beyond a certain degree; the greater the curve, the more a shot will dip. But it happens.

It's against the golf rules to improve your lie, but it happens. One touring pro has a reputation for taking so long to spread his grass in order to identify his ball in the rough that by the time he's finished, the ball might as well be on a tee.

"But nobody would have known," a friend told her.
"I would've known," Babe replied.
Too many people in sport wouldn't understand that now.

If the injunction is granted as requested by the NLRB, the players could strike 24 to 48 hours after that verdict.

Red Smith

... And There Was Light

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Where a baseball strike had seemed almost inevitable at the start of this week, it now appears that the club owners will back away from their demand for compensation for players lost to free agency and eliminate the only reason for the players to walk out.

No guarantee goes with this prediction. It is simply a gut feeling based on past performances.

Late Thursday, both sides agreed to delay the strike deadline. That might allow time enough for the owners to realize they can't win, although they have not been as spectacularly perceptive in that regard up to now.

About 16 months have passed since they first introduced their compensation plan. It was rejected, and they have not yet admitted that they cannot stuff it down the players' throats.

"There is no basis for an injunction in this matter," says the owners' labor negotiator, Ray Grebey, "and the decision to seek such relief is an intrusion into the process of collective bargaining where the parties must ultimately resolve their differences."

Grebe is correct that collective bargaining is the way to resolve differences — the bargaining that the players and the National Labor Relations Board say he has refused to conduct.

In the arrogance of wealth and disdain for working stiff, some owners undoubtedly want a strike because they believe it would bust the union. There are others, however, like Edward Bennett Williams of the Baltimore Orioles and Fred Wilpon and Nelson Doubleday of the New York Mets, who feel a strike would be a disaster.

Lock-Jawed
The question is, how do they make their opinions heard by their peers? They are forbidden to speak out publicly on pain of a fine up to \$50,000.

No meeting of the 26 clubs has been scheduled and only the commissioner is empowered to call one. Conference phone calls are not satisfactory for thrashing out differences of opinion. The owners are members of a business partnership with no machinery for making business decisions.

Yet ultimately the decision to press on in a hopeless cause or to accept the inevitable must come down to them.

A federal order to open their financial books to the players probably would hasten this decision. Whenever new negotiations start with the players' union, the spokesman for the clubs declares that his side never has and never will plead poverty in any dispute, and the question of the teams' ability to pay is taken off the table. Nobody gets to see the clubs' books.

Why? Outside the bargaining chamber, baseball owners and executives cry poverty all the time.

In his state-of-the-game message to the owners last December, Commissioner Bowie Kuhn declared that "barring the discovery of oil wells under second base," financial losses in the next five years would be "nearly 10 times greater than in the last five." His losses had amounted to "many millions of dollars." He projected an average player salary of \$320,000 in 1984.

"There is no way I can survive under the salary structure he is talking about," said the Twins' Clark Griffith. "And I know he's right because I'm reading the same papers."

If they are telling the truth, why are most of them unwilling to prove it by showing the figures? There are rare exceptions like Baltimore's Ed Williams and Cleveland's Garb Paul, who say they wouldn't mind opening the books.

What about those who say they would sooner shut down shop? The only possible explanation for such secrecy is that they are making money they don't want anybody to know about.

The NLRB agrees with the players that financial data are relevant to the compensation issue, but there is no guarantee that a court would order it. The betting is that they would accept some formula that broke a 2-2 tie and produced a 6-2 victory over Minnesota. Al Oliver and Buddy Bell opened the inning with singles. An out later, John Grubb chased Roger Erickson (1-5) with a run-scoring single. Roberts then greeted reliever Don Cooper with his second homer of the season. Rick Honeycutt (4-1) gave up seven hits and retired 12 of the last 13 batters he faced.

Connors' Ratelle Retires, Comes Assistant Coach

Agency Dispatches
Jean Ratelle, the Boston Bruins' star center, has retired as a player and joined the Bruins' coaching staff as an assistant coach.

Ratelle, who has scored 491 goals and 776 assists in 1,066 NHL games, finished his career with the Bruins last season. He played just 47 games last season, scoring 11 goals and 25 assists. He had 155 goals and 295 assists in his career with the Bruins and 336 goals and 491 assists with the New York Rangers.



Jean Ratelle
... Who was it, Raty?

with the Rangers: "He would have excelled in any arena. He showed beauty. If he was a writer or a painter, he would have done well."

Gilbert, now coach of the New Haven Nighthawks of the American Hockey League, and Ratelle were in hockey together 30 years. Gilbert said he never saw Ratelle fight, on or off the ice, and never heard him swear. "He used to drive me crazy trying to get me to go to church on Sundays," Gilbert said. "I'd say, 'Light a candle for me.' I was too tired. He was just a model person."

Hardly Priceless
Gaylord Perry confessed in his autobiography that he threw a greaseball, but he later recanted. If and when he wins 300 games, he'll probably confess again. For a price.

Rather than be hassled, umpires prefer to ignore the outlaw pitches. Over the six decades since the spitball was outlawed in 1920, only two pitchers have been ejected and automatically suspended for 10 days for having thrown an illegal pitch — Nelson Potter of the St. Louis Browns in 1944 and Rick Honeycutt of the Seattle Mariners last season.

Not Just Scrapes
Potter was accused of having thrown a spitball. Honeycutt, now with the Texas Rangers, was caught by the umpire Bill Kunkel with a thumbtack sticking through tape on his right index finger during a game with the Kansas City Royals.

"We had a few balls that had a cut in them," Jim Frey, the Royal manager, said of that game. "Not scrapes. Cuts."

his injury. A team spokesman said Bench will be out for about eight weeks.

Reliever Gary Lavelle's wild pickoff throw led in the tying run and ignited a five-run eighth for the Reds. With one out in the inning and Ron Oester on second, Lavelle (0-3) replaced Fred Breining. Pinch-hitter Larry Bittner walked and Dave Collins forced Bittner at second.

When Lavelle threw past first trying to pick off Collins, Oester moved home, tying the score 3-3, and Collins took third as the ball bounced down the right field line.

Sam Mejias then grounded a single to center, driving in the tie-breaking run. After Dave Concepcion walked, George Foster greeted reliever Greg Minton with a two-run double.

Pirates 9, Cubs 4
In Chicago, Dale Berra's three-run double capped a five-run fifth and powered Pittsburgh past the Cubs, 9-4. Winning pitcher Eddie Solomon (3-3) contributed a run-scoring single in the third.

Braves 9, Dodgers 4
In Atlanta, Gaylord Perry scattered nine hits over eight innings and hit a two-run single in a seven-run fourth inning that chased Fernando Valenzuela as the Braves belted Los Angeles Dodgers, 9-4. It was the first time the Dodgers' rookie sensation had failed to go at least seven innings and reduced his record to 8-2 after an 8-0 start that included five shutouts. Knuckleballer Phil Niekro, who along with teammate Perry is 42, was asked, "What did you think of the young-

ster?" Niekro's quick response: "I thought Gaylord pitched a ball of a game." It was Perry's 293rd career victory.

Brewers 7, Tigers 1
In Milwaukee, Roy Howell hit a grand-slam home run in the fourth and Ted Simmons added a two-run homer in the eighth, leading the Brewers past Detroit, 7-1. Mike Caldwell (5-4) and Rollie Fingers combined on an eight-inning, with Fingers picking up his ninth save. "Howell just hit a good pitch," observed losing pitcher Dan Petry. "It's a funny game — this was the best stuff I've had all year."

Rangers 6, Twins 2
In Arlington, Texas, Leon Roberts hit a three-run homer in the eighth to cap a four-run Ranger rally that broke a 2-2 tie and produced a 6-2 victory over Minnesota. Al Oliver and Buddy Bell opened the inning with singles. An out later, John Grubb chased Roger Erickson (1-5) with a run-scoring single. Roberts then greeted reliever Don Cooper with his second homer of the season. Rick Honeycutt (4-1) gave up seven hits and retired 12 of the last 13 batters he faced.

Bench Breaks Ankle in Reds' Victory

From Agency Dispatches
CINCINNATI — The Cincinnati Reds won a 7-4 game here Thursday night against San Francisco, but lost catcher John Bench — who fractured his left ankle while sliding into second base in the seventh inning trying to break up a double play.

Bench recently had been playing first in place of the injured Dan Driessen. Driessen is healthy again, but hasn't been able to get back in the lineup because Bench was having 343, fourth-best in the National League.

Bench was 2-for-3 Thursday, including an infield hit just before

into second base in the seventh inning trying to break up a double play.

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In Milwaukee, Roy Howell hit a grand-slam home run in the fourth and Ted Simmons added a two-run homer in the eighth, leading the Brewers past Detroit, 7-1. Mike Caldwell (5-4) and Rollie Fingers combined on an eight-inning, with Fingers picking up his ninth save. "Howell just hit a good pitch," observed losing pitcher Dan Petry. "It's a funny game — this was the best stuff I've had all year."

Rangers 6, Twins 2
In Arlington, Texas, Leon Roberts hit a three-run homer in the eighth to cap a four-run Ranger rally that broke a 2-2 tie and produced a 6-2 victory over Minnesota. Al Oliver and Buddy Bell opened the inning with singles. An out later, John Grubb chased Roger Erickson (1-5) with a run-scoring single. Roberts then greeted reliever Don Cooper with his second homer of the season. Rick Honeycutt (4-1) gave up seven hits and retired 12 of the last 13 batters he faced.



The Reds' Johnny Bench grimaced in pain after breaking his ankle Thursday night in Cincinnati. Bench, who had been trying to break up a double play, said he caught his ankle just before the Reds' 7-4 victory. "I tried to slide one way, and he [San Francisco's] ..."

40, blended a smooth style with uncanny ability to read the ice — as a coach as a tough checker.

me on our team has ever night in the way Jean Ratelle has thought of," said General Manager Harry Sinden.

Ratelle was the first player to win the Lady Byng Trophy — for sportsmanship and only play — with two wins in 1971-72 with the Bruins and in 1975-76, when he led Boston after 13 seasons as a coach. He had only one penalty minutes and served a major penalty.

Cocher Gerry Cheevers, who once admitted he was a junior hockey "who was for you," said Cheevers, "Well, for you."

Rod Gilbert, a teammate of Ratelle in junior hockey and later

with the Rangers: "He would have excelled in any arena. He showed beauty. If he was a writer or a painter, he would have done well."

Gilbert, now coach of the New Haven Nighthawks of the American Hockey League, and Ratelle were in hockey together 30 years. Gilbert said he never saw Ratelle fight, on or off the ice, and never heard him swear. "He used to drive me crazy trying to get me to go to church on Sundays," Gilbert said. "I'd say, 'Light a candle for me.' I was too tired. He was just a model person."

Transactions
BASEBALL
CLEVELAND — Recalled Rose Grimsley, pitcher, from Charleston of the International League.
NEW YORK — Recalled Bobby Brown, outfielder, from Columbus of the International League.
SEATTLE — Signed Brian McRae, shortstop, and Jeff Ehlers, pitcher.
BASKETBALL
NATIONAL Basketball Association
SEATTLE — Announced it had reached an agreement with the Seattle SuperSonics to acquire forward and center Steve Nash, center-forward.
FOOTBALL
National Football League
HOUSTON — Signed Jack Tatum, defensive back, from the Houston Oilers.
NEW ENGLAND — Signed Ray Corlett, linebacker, to a three-year contract.
N.Y. GIANTS — Signed Linebacker Dave Young, tight end, Clifford Chatman, running back, Edward O'Brien, running back, John Elway, quarterback, Mike Barber, defensive tackle, and Mike Miller, tight end.
ST. LOUIS — Signed Red Phillips, running back, Day Latta, wide receiver, and Steve Carpenter, defensive back.
HOCKEY
National Hockey League
CALGARY — Acquired Rick Vachon, defenseman, from the Montreal Canadiens.
MINNESOTA — Signed Anders Holmstrom, forward, to a one-year contract.
Baseball
NORTH AMERICAN Soccer League
DALLAS — Purchased the contract of Gary Voelkel, back, from Albuquerque.
Baseball
METRO ATLANTIC CONFERENCE — Named Jack McDermott commissioner and John Frawley his assistant.
ARIZONA STATE — Signed Bob Gillett, women's swimming coach.
ELMHURST — Named Mike Coruso head basketball coach.

Thursday Line Scores
AMERICAN LEAGUE
Detroit 000 000-1 8 0
Milwaukee 000 000-7 10 0
Perry and Partridge, Caldwel, Fingers (4) and Simmons, W.-Caldwell, L.-Perry, 2-4, HR—Milwaukee, Howell (1), Simmons (4).
Minnesota 000 000-3 7 1
Texas 001 000-4 10 0
Erickson, Cooper (4) and Butner; Honeycutt and Sanderson, W.—Honeycutt, 4-1, L.—Erickson, 1-5, HR—Texas, L. Roberts (2).
NATIONAL LEAGUE
San Francisco 000 001-3 1
Cincinnati 000 000-7 11 0
Whitson, Breining (4), Lovelle (4), Minton (1) and Merv; Berra, Price (7), Horne (1) and Oester, W.—Price, 4-4, L.—Lovelle, 0-3, HR—San Francisco, Clark (4).
Pittsburgh 001 000-7 12 1
Chicago 000 000-11 11 2
Solomon and Perez; Caldwell, Minton (4), G. Capilla (4), Eastwick (7), Smith (1) and Shockley, W.—Solomon, 3-3, L.—Caldwell, 1-4, HR—Chicago, Henderson (4), Dillard (1).
Los Angeles 000 000-2 10 0
Valenzuela, Forster (4), Sutcliffe (4) and Schaefer; Perry, Comp (1) and Baretzky, W.—Perry, 4-1, L.—Valenzuela, 0-3, HR—Los Angeles, Gervy (4).
Baseball
BETHESDA, Md. — John Cook and Jack Newton shot 5-under-par 658 Thursday to tie for the first-round lead in the Kemper Open golf tournament here. Howard Twitty, who chipped in for a birdie on the 18th hole, was at 66; Vance

Cook, Newton in Golf Tie
The Associated Press
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Major League Standings
NATIONAL LEAGUE
East
St. Louis 22 12 395 —
Philadelphia 22 12 391 —
Atlanta 24 18 371 3 1/2
Pittsburgh 19 18 314 3
New York 21 21 307 7 1/2
Chicago 9 31 225 14 1/2
West
Los Angeles 14 48 109 —
Cincinnati 24 18 391 4 1/2
Houston 22 22 311 8
Atlanta 21 21 307 7 1/2
San Francisco 23 24 309 9
San Diego 14 31 211 15
AMERICAN LEAGUE
East
Baltimore 22 12 395 —
Cleveland 22 12 391 —
Milwaukee 22 12 391 —
Boston 19 18 314 3 1/2
New York 21 21 307 7 1/2
Detroit 14 31 211 15
West
Oakland 24 18 391 4 1/2
Chicago 24 18 391 4 1/2
Texas 22 22 311 8
California 21 21 307 7 1/2
Kansas City 14 31 211 15

Still Flexible
Still, the players have not rejected the idea of compensation per se. They have made it clear repeatedly that they would accept some formula that would deliver a professional player to a club that had lost a player to free agency, provided the bargaining power of free agents were not adversely affected.

Individual players keep saying the goal is some compromise that would provide compensation.

"It is appropriate," says a poop sheet out of Grebey's office. "For a club losing a ranking player in the reentry draft to receive a form of meaningful compensation... in the form of a professional player in addition to an amateur draft choice."

The reentry draft is five years old, and up to now such compensation has never been appropriate. Grebey now says:

And God...

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Art Buchwald

The Big Apple

NEW YORK — New Yorkers are always complaining that "foreigners" (those who don't live here) are giving the city a bad name. Actually, "foreigners" would have no idea what was going on unless New Yorkers told us.

I had the occasion to go up to New York on Sunday last week and spend the afternoon in Queens at a gathering of friends. Then I announced I had to go into the city.

"How are you planning to go?" someone asked.

"I thought I'd take the subway."

"You can't take the subway!" the person said.

"Why? It's Sunday. The subway should be too crowded."

"That's just the point," another friend told me. "It's much more dangerous to take it when it isn't crowded. You could be sitting in a car all by yourself, and that's when they'll get you."

"If they don't get you, the subway will," another person said.

"How could the subway get me?" I wanted to know.

"It's always breaking down. You could be stuck under the East River all night long."

"Maybe I'd better take a taxi."

"Be careful. Don't tell the cab driver you're from out of town, or he'll take you to Manhattan via Staten Island. They wait all day for people like you."

Another friend said, "If he does take you by way of Staten Island, don't argue. There was a story in the newspaper the other day about a man who complained the taxi was taking the long way from Kennedy Airport, and the driver beat him up with a tire iron."

"How long are you staying in Manhattan?" someone inquired.

"Just a couple of days."

"I'd take off that watch if I were you. They're getting awfully good at ripping off watches. If your wife is going to be with you, tell her not to wear any gold chains. They'll rip them off, too."

"Where are you staying?"

"Down in Gramercy Park." I said.

"You weren't planning on going out at night, were you?"

"I was hoping to. I understand

there's a lot to see in New York City at night."

"A friend said, 'It depends on where you go. Always walk on a lighted street near the curb, and if they ask for your money, give it to them without arguing.'"

"Better still, don't walk anywhere. Take a taxi, and tell the driver to take you to the hotel lobby," someone added.

"Is it all right to go to the theater?" I asked.

"It's all right to go. But coming back is where you could get in trouble. Whatever you do, stay off Eighth Avenue. That's where all the crazies hang out."

"Before you go, put all your valuables in the hotel safe, and be sure when you get back to your hotel you double lock your door. I know a guy who was sleeping in one of the best hotels in the city and found someone going through his trunks looking for his wallet."

"I think I better take notes," I said. "I hear the restaurants are pretty good in New York."

"It depends if they know you or not. If you go to one of the better ones, make sure you slip the headwaiter a \$20 bill, or you'll be standing at the bar until 11 o'clock at night."

"When you're leaving for the airport, bring your bag, give yourself two hours. If one car breaks down on the East Side Drive, you're a dead duck."

"Gosh," I said. "This sounds like a tough city."

"Why do you say that?" someone asked in a defensive voice.

"No reason," I replied, realizing I was on dangerous ground.

"That's the trouble with you out-of-towners. You're always knocking New York because you don't live here. It's the greatest place in the world."

"I wouldn't live anywhere else," another friend added. "I love New York."

"I better get going," I said. "Why? It's only 4 o'clock."

"Well, if I'm going get beaten up with a tire iron, I better allow some time to go to the hospital."

"If you go to the emergency room on Sunday," a friend said, "make sure there's an English-speaking doctor on duty."

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Mary Blume

Preaching the Gospel of Rodin

Casting of 'The Gate of Hell' the Big Event in Collector's Life

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — His wife had just made the obligatory visit to Yves Saint Laurent but the bumble-bee, Gerald Cantor, came to Paris to fetch what was never unusual: a nine-ton, 21-foot-tall cast of Auguste Rodin's "The Gate of Hell."

At this moment the monumental work is on its way to Washington where it will be the centerpiece of "Rodin Rediscovered," the largest exhibition ever devoted to Rodin, which opens on June 28 in the beautiful East Wing of the National Gallery. This will be the first time "The Gate of Hell" has been an integral part of an exhibition since Rodin showed it in plaster (it was never cast in bronze during his lifetime) at the Universal Exhibition of 1900.

Bernie Cantor, who has been called the Apostle of Rodin and the world's biggest private collector of the artist's works, is a financier who, like many financiers, fancies art. Unlike most, he gives a lot of it away. "I've been doing this little episode since 1947. I've given away half my Rodins. In 1974 I gave away \$5 million worth of art," he said in a vast Paris hotel suite decorated with awful plaster busts that he didn't dare hide in the closet. "I've been very generous. I've given something to Jerusalem and also to the Vatican because I don't know where I'm going to end up. I've even given stuff to the Rodin Museum in Paris."

Depression Decision

Cantor is a self-made man whose voice still bears traces of the sidewalks of New York. He was about to study law during the Depression when he saw a lawyer chum wielding a pickaxe on a WPA project. So he went into finance. "If you can't make money you'd better deal in money," he reasoned with remarkable success. He is large and amiable, tough with a unquenchable good guy streak and a slightly eccentric tycoon style of dress: He wears the regulation Gucci loafers and Brooks-style shirt, but also a capacious double-breasted waistcoat, spanned by an old-fashioned gold watch

chain, that must have been cut by J.P. Morgan's tailor. He says his first Rodin, "The Hand of God," at the Metropolitan Museum in 1945, and was promptly hooked.

He has given Rodins to institutions across the United States and this week in New York he opened the B.G. Cantor Sculpture Center next to his offices on the 10th floor of the World Trade Center.

"I want you to know something — 'The Thinker' is there now!" he said before the opening. "I was told the other day we'll be in the Guinness Book of Records. We're maybe not the world's best museum but we're the highest." The center, which is open by appointment only, already has bookings into 1982.

Insured for \$5 Million

The big event of his life is the acquisition of "The Gate of Hell." "All my adult life it was a matter of trying to accumulate enough money to get it," he says. He won't reveal what it cost but it is insured for \$5 million.

The cast was commissioned four years ago from the Rodin Museum in Paris, which holds the copyright to the artist's works, and was made by the Coubertin foundry outside Paris. Only four other casts of the portal have been made, the last commissioned by Hermann Goering. The portal, which has 186 carved figures, was the origin of many of Rodin's most famous sculptures: "The Thinker," broods over its entrance.

Rodin worked on "The Gate of Hell" from 1880 to 1900. It was intended to serve as the entrance to the Decorative Arts Museum of Paris but the architect turned it down. Architects and artists are about as wide apart as you can get," Cantor said.

"The Gate of Hell" is like sex and ye shall find. The more you look the more you'll see. It's a man's life that he put together over the years and you see how this individual mind created it from Dante's "Inferno" and Baudelaire. That's the whole package and you get moved the whole way."

Cantor thinks his cast is the best made so far. "Let me tell you about these gates. This one is unique and different for many reasons. All the others were cast at the Alexis Rudier foundry by his son Eugene and were never patinated. This one is patinated. This one was done in lost wax, not sandcasting. Curiously enough Rodin said he thought if ever they were cast it should be in lost wax."

"Another thing — there is one more figure on this one that was erroneously left off the Paris cast. It's a little faun about 30 big." In addition to the faun the new cast has a system to drain off water and a hidden unit that can hold a crane so it can be displaced with relative ease to universities and museums.

For Bernie Cantor, Rodin is simply the greatest sculptor since Michelangelo. "I would have stood on my head just to talk to

him," he said. That being impossible, he wants the works to be seen by as many people as possible and in as many places.

He also has a considerable painting collection. "I never buy anything unless I like it. I gave away a great Kirschner because I hated it. I lived with it for three years and gave it away. It's traveled all over the world as one of the greatest Kirchner's and I'll tell you something. I still hate it."

He has no illusions about people's views of philanthropists. "If you earn \$10 million everyone hates you. If you give away \$5 million, you're a nice guy, but they forget you have to make it." But this doesn't worry him. His mission is to get people to look at sculpture again.

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him," he said. That being impossible, he wants the works to be seen by as many people as possible and in as many places.

He also has a considerable painting collection. "I never buy anything unless I like it. I gave away a great Kirschner because I hated it. I lived with it for three years and gave it away. It's traveled all over the world as one of the greatest Kirchner's and I'll tell you something. I still hate it."

He has no illusions about people's views of philanthropists. "If you earn \$10 million everyone hates you. If you give away \$5 million, you're a nice guy, but they forget you have to make it." But this doesn't worry him. His mission is to get people to look at sculpture again.

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